

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*



New Home of the Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, O.  
(See Article on Page 423)



# MORE POWER POSITIVE POWER

There's no power loss due to slippage, even when run slack, on a Morse Drive installation. Morse Drives give 98.6% efficient power transmission from driver to driven unit—greater than any other form of transmission. Smooth, trouble-free operation and maximum efficiency, at a minimum operation and maintenance cost.

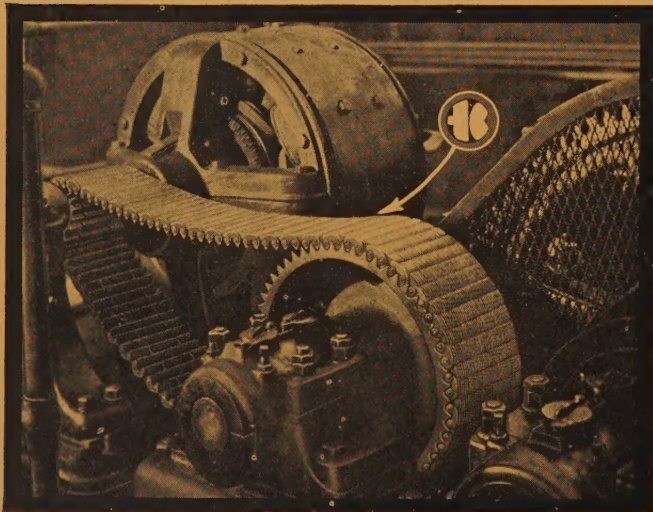
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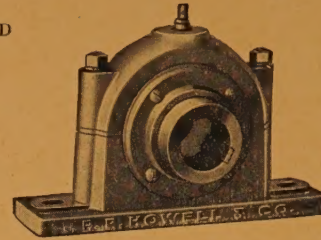
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then forward us the information requested on the questionnaire on page thirty-five. We will then submit prices for the installation of the

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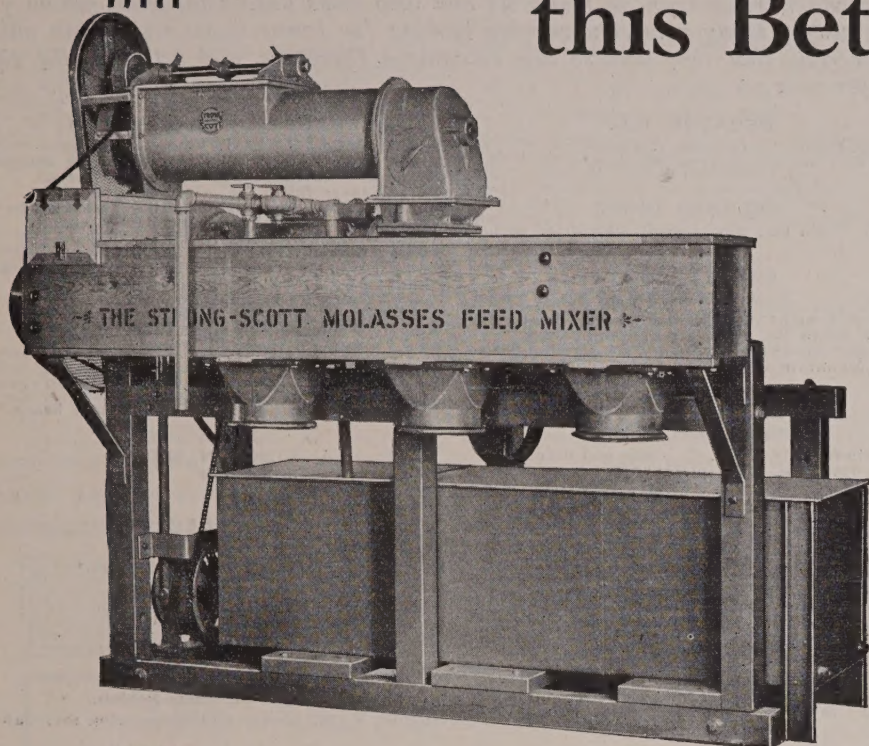
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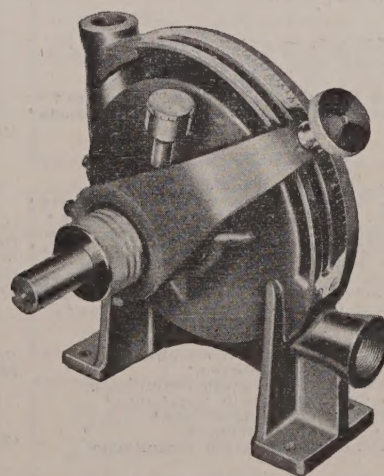
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

## AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.\*  
Blotz-Hanneman Seed Co., seeds and grain.\*  
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dealers.  
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.\*  
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.  
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*  
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.\*  
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.\*  
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Wildner-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.\*

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Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.\*  
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.  
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.  
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Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
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Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

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Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
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## DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. O., buyers wheat, corn, oats.\*

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Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.\*  
Hight Elevator Co., recvrs.-shippers.\*

## DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.\*

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Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.\*

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Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.\*

## FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.\*

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Smith Ingraham Co., domes., expt. & consignments.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.\*

## GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.\*

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Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

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Montgomery & McConnel, receivers and shippers.\*  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
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Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.\*  
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.

## KANSAS CITY (Continued)

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Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.\*  
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Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.\*  
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Updike Grain Corp., consignments.  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.\*  
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

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Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.\*

## LINCOLN, NEBR.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.\*

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Hlawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b/wheat, m/wht.\*  
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
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General Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.

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Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.\*  
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.\*

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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
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Smith, McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.  
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, mlo.\*  
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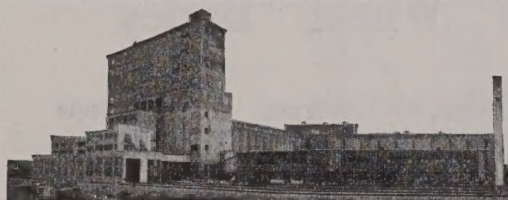
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Operating

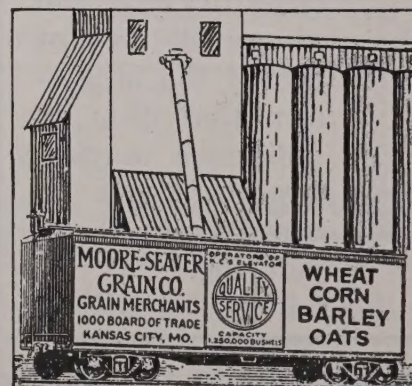
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BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.



Grain Exchange  
Members**OMAHA**Grain Exchange  
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SHIPPERS****UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION**

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

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**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels  
*Over 60 Years' Continuous Service*

Ponca City, Okla.—I find much valuable information in the Journal.—J. L. Blaney, agt., Ponca City Milling Co.

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202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**MISSOURI ELEVATOR  
AND GRAIN COMPANY**203 Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS, MO.Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator  
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels**J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.**

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Grain, Seeds, Hay, Mill Products, Etc.

*Efficient Service Since 1848***LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN  
COMPANY**

Established 1877

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Say you saw it in the

**Journal**When you write our advertisers  
ThanksBoard of Trade  
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Members**P. B.  
and  
C. C. Miles**Established - 1875  
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

**Turner - Hudnut Co.**Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

**LUKE** Grain  
Co., Inc.  
Solicits Your Peoria Business  
Consign Your Corn to Us  
PEORIA, ILLINOIS**Rumsey, Moore & Co.***Solicits Your Consignments*

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I sure like your grain paper.—Earl C. Keeler, partner, Harpster Grain Co., Harpster, Okla.

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**CORN and OATS****Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**  
DES MOINES, IOWATerminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels  
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade



Corn Exchange  
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RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Send your consignments to  
**Seymour-Wood Co.**  
BUFFALO - - N. Y.

**Lewis Grain Corp.**  
*A good firm to consign to*  
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

I don't see how I could get along without your paper.—G. H. McCarel.  
Mgr., Newburg (Ia.) Elevator Co.

**McCONNELL GRAIN CORPORATION**  
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## TRIUMPH CORN SHELDER



The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

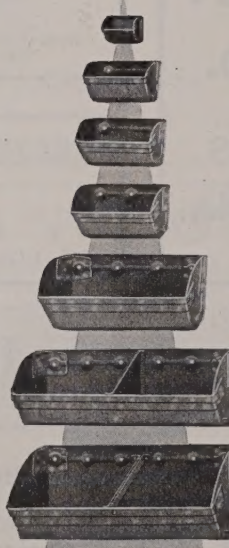
THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.  
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.  
Representatives for the Dominion of  
Canada  
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED  
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**Bartlett - Snow**

**TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS**

A copy of the  
Triumph Corn  
Sheller Catalogue  
will be mailed with-  
out charge.

## dp SUPERIOR ok CUPS



Use them for the  
greater efficiency of  
your elevator.

**GUARANTEED  
LARGER  
CAPACITY**

Our Engineering De-  
partment is at your  
service.

**K.I. Willis Corporation**  
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## HOTEL FONTENELLE

OMAHA'S WELCOME  
TO THE WORLD  
400 Rooms  
with Bath from  
**\$2.50**

100 Rooms Priced  
From \$3. DOWN!  
150 Rooms Priced  
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Luxurious Accommo-  
dations  
Popular Dining Rooms



OPERATED BY EPPLEY  
HOTELS COMPANY

**OMAHA**

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Are You Handling Your Grain in The Modern Way?

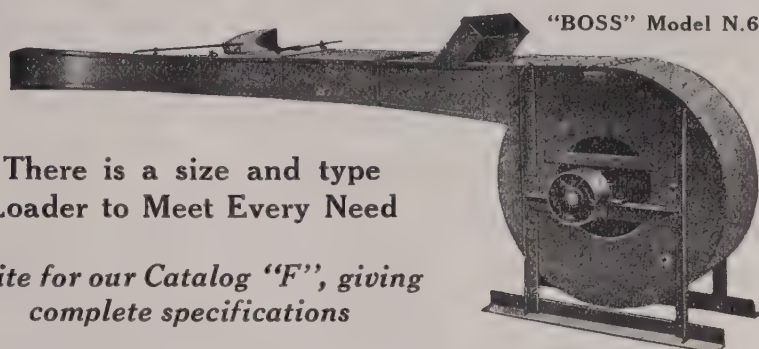
# IF

you want to load grain quicker and more economically;  
 you want to raise the grade of the grain you ship;  
 you want to load all cars to capacity;  
 you want to load light oats and damp corn without the labor of  
 scooping it back in the car,

# THEN

*you should have an Airblast Car Loader  
 and Grain Cleaner*

"KELSO"  
 Model No. 12



"BOSS" Model N.6

There is a size and type  
 Loader to Meet Every Need

*Write for our Catalog "F", giving  
 complete specifications*

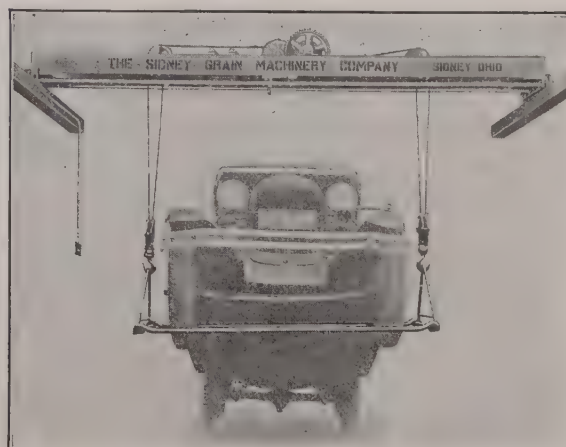
**The Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp.**  
 Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

What to Do? What to Do With It?



The Groaning Board.—Washington C. H. (O.) Herald.

## SIDNEY ELECTRIC DUMP



**For dumping in one or more pits. For  
 trucks and wagons of any length.  
 EASY TO INSTALL and ECONOMICAL**

Heavy all steel construction, enclosed steel bronze worm gear, 2-h.p. motor, Timken roller bearing, reversible switch, special cradle, best blocks and cable. Forty years experience building machinery for elevators and mills enables us to incorporate many new and improved features.

This is the last word in electric overhead dumps.

**SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.**  
 SIDNEY, OHIO



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants  
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built  
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.  
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172  
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### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

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621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants  
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*Designers and Builders of  
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS  
AND WAREHOUSES  
Repair Work, Supplies and  
Correspondence solicited  
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*Architects and Contractors  
Grain Elevators—Mills  
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*Engineers and Contractors  
GRAIN ELEVATORS  
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Chicago Office Factory  
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SHEET METAL WORK  
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Sabetha, Kansas  
Elevators  
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FURNISHES Plans Estimates Machinery

## CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-  
cause each is designed and  
built to fit the individual needs  
of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER  
CONSTRUCTION CO.  
North Platte, Nebr.  
*Plans and Specifications Furnished*

### Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa Illinois  
*Designers and Builders  
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## CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN  
ELEVATORS BY THE POLK  
SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES  
FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.  
FORT BRANCH INDIANA

### ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of  
GOOD ELEVATORS  
Let us furnish your machinery  
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.*



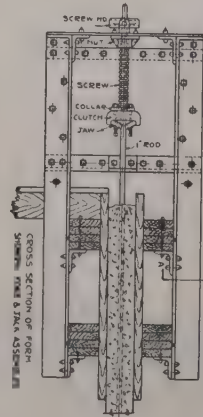
## Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-  
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,  
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-  
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup  
Belt—It Pays*

WHITE ★ STAR ★  
COMPANY  
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for  
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



## SELL or RENT Form Lifting

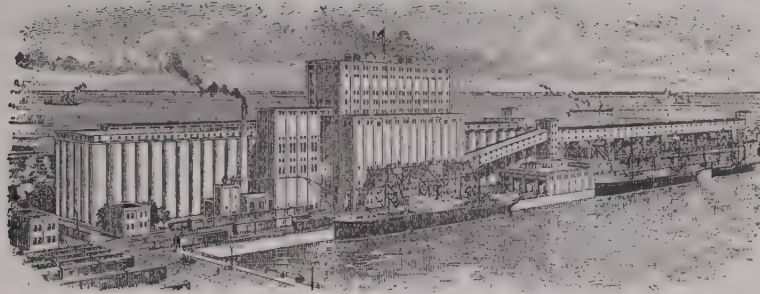
## JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo  
Coal Pit Construction  
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.  
Waukegan, Illinois



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

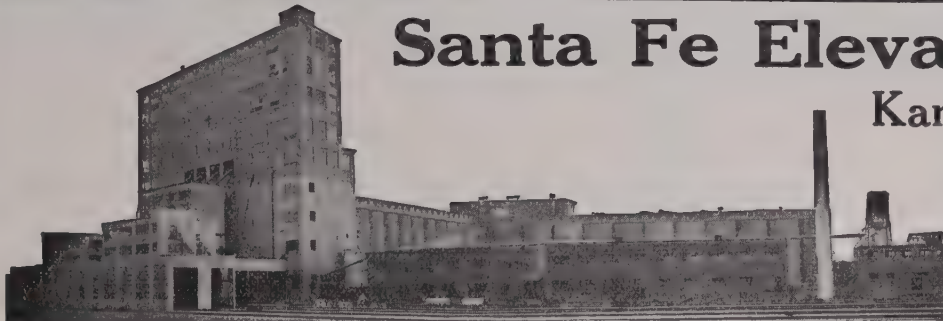
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

## JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS  
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR



## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

### John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



## Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us  
in record time*

### THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.



## International Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by Us in  
Four Periods of Construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

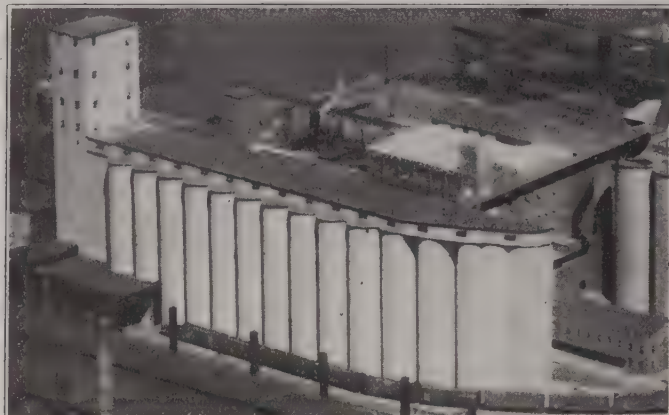
Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



### National Milling Co's.

New Toledo Elevator  
Capacity 2,200,000 bushels

*Designed and Constructed by*

**Macdonald Engineering Co.**

One La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New York

Toronto

San Francisco

One of our  
repeat  
engagements  
for the  
Gooch  
Company



### GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATORS CO'S New Feed Mill & Grain Elevator at Lincoln, Nebr.

*Designed and Construction Supervised*

*by*

**HORNER & WYATT**

*Designers and Engineers to the Grain Trade*

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

#### Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

**Engineers & Contractors**

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills  
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants  
Coal Pockets

#### Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Designers and Constructors of the better  
class of grain elevators, concrete or wood.

#### Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of  
Grain Elevators that more  
than satisfy the most critical.

#### Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience  
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and  
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-  
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

#### Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired  
*Estimates Cheerfully Furnished*

**HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

THE

#### Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,  
efficient grain elevators, feed  
plants, and associated build-  
ings. Every plant designed  
to best suit individual  
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

#### HICKOK

Construction Co.  
MINNEAPOLIS

#### ELEVATORS

#### D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood  
Elevators and Feed Mills.

**Modern Grain Handling Machinery**

Box 146

Bloomington, Ill.

#### Willich Construction Co.

Mercier, Kans.

Grain Elevators, Mills and Machinery  
Plans and Estimates Furnished

Every one in the grain business should  
take the Journal. I am more than  
pleased with it.—E. E. Hamersly, R. R.  
No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind.

**ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas**  
**Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS**



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



**FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.**  
**Engineers—Constructors**  
 333 No. Michigan Ave.  
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of  
 2,500,000 Bushels to the  
 Port Commission Elevator  
 Houston, Texas

Burrell Built



is Better Built



# BURRELL

## ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER**

*Consulting and Designing Engineer*

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.  
 Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings  
 Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

**Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.**  
 1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Designers and Builders*

**GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

**Chalmers & Borton**

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.  
 Kansas City, Mo.

*Engineers — Constructors*

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills  
 Warehouses

*Ask for Quotations on Your Work*





## "THE DAY SYSTEM" of Dust Control

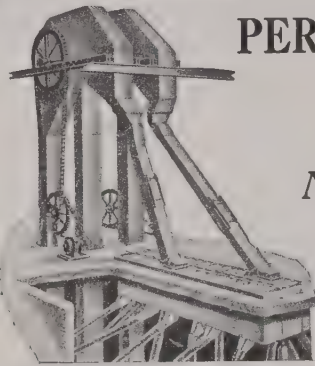
was installed by us in the new modern elevator of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, at Minneapolis. 40 hp. handles complete sweeper and dust system.

Let us show you what 40 hp. will accomplish in your elevator.

Our engineers can design the system that best applies to your conditions. The system that is thoroughly efficient and economical.

*If interested in saving money in your  
plant operations, write us.*

**THE DAY COMPANY**  
Minneapolis, Minn.



## PERFECT CONTROL <sup>of</sup> your GRAIN DISTRIBUTING

Saves Time, Trouble, Money

Entirely unlike the radius-type distributor . . . you will find a vast improvement in the

### New GERBER Double DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

For elevator legs of 1 to 4 stands, the New GERBER is made with single, double or multiple spouts. Distributes the grain from all legs to one bin or car at the same time; or each spout can distribute to separate car or bin. Each distributor operates straight away from leg; no circular swinging room needed. Connects and locks automati-

cally to bin frame opening; no possible mixture of grains. Bin spouts equipped with reversible lugs to give you 4 successive wearing surfaces. Distributing Spouts easily operated by geared windlass from elevator working floor. Write for prices and names of nearby users.

**J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS, 128 Sixth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.**

## THE PNEUMATIC PROCESS

For Aerating and Conditioning Grain in Storage It Is the Modern Method of Insuring the Proper Condition of Stored Grain. You Won't Have to Turn Your Grain to Prevent Spoilage. Why Not Investigate the Pneumatic Process Now?

### PNEUMATIC PROCESS CORPORATION

KANSAS CITY  
MFG'S EXCHANGE

LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
LANDRETH BLDG.

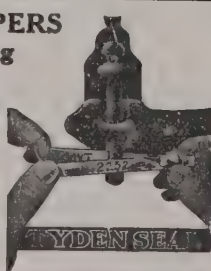
10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using

### TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's  
name and con-  
secutive numbers

Prevent  
CLAIM LOSSES  
Write for samples  
and prices.

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**  
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



### ELEVATORS

—Hand Power and Electric—  
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS  
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand  
elevators. Our product is unsurpassed  
for efficiency and general reliability.  
When enquiring for estimate, state kind  
of elevator wanted, capacity, size, plat-  
form travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

### The CLIMAX

Easily  
adds 25c

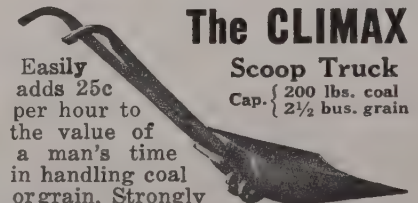
per hour to  
the value of  
a man's time  
in handling coal

or grain. Strongly  
built and will give years of con-  
sistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours  
now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f. o. b. factory  
**DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.**  
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

Scoop Truck  
Cap. { 200 lbs. coal  
2 1/2 bus. grain





# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NO. DAK.**—Elevator for sale in western part of state, good sidelines, large territory. Address Box 566, Hettinger, N. D.

**NO. ILL.**—Low price on elevator with big receipts in corn country. Also coal, lumber, building material. Sickness requires sale. Cash only. Profitable business. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**WESTERN IOWA**—25,000 electric equipped elevator with sidelines for sale. Good territory; no competition; priced right; could carry part with property for security. Address 66F29, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.**  
**AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says:** "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**MINNESOTA** cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** for sale; 500,000 bushel point; capacity 100,000 bushels; this elevator handles over 250,000 bushels annually; a money making business, and very best reason for selling; cash proposition; no trades. If interested write or call on the undersigned, Al Meterhofer, Realtor, Minonk, Illinois.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**\$12,000 ELEVATOR FOR SALE FOR \$3,700**  
15,000 Bus. Elevtr. In Coffee County, Kans. On Mo. Pac. R. R. Handles grain, coal and feed. Elec. power and light. Handled 18 cars of grain besides 15 loads of ground feed and flour since July 15, 1930. A real buy. Write 66F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAINS**—Have an elevator and feed mill at Long Prairie, Minn.; an elevator at Browerville, Minn., with a warehouse in connection; also elevators at Kief, N. D.; Anamoose, N. D.; and at Brown Siding, S. D. If interested can be bought practically at your own price. 572 New Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FIRST \$6,000 BUYS** an all steel clad elevator in Western Ohio, in extra good shape; all equipped, and machinery in good shape. Have a hammer mill. Handle a full line. In a good territory; no competition in town; good railroad. A paying business. Reason for selling, would like to go to California. Address 66E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**KANSAS** Elevator for sale; in good wheat section of West Central Kansas. One other elevator; competition O.K. Address 66F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**NORTH CENTRAL OHIO**—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Six elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all in good territory, doing good business and money makers. Will sell all or separate. Owner wishes to retire, reason for selling. Address 66G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM

**ELEVATORS FOR SALE**—The Elmo Farmers Union will receive sealed bids for their 42,000 bushel elevators up to April 15th. The directors reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Address F. L. Lockard, Secretary, R. F. D., Dillon, Kansas.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**SOUTHEASTERN IOWA**—Custom mill and feed business for sale on account of health. Well located in good dairy and poultry section. Write J. S. Reinheimer, Marion, Ia.

## ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

**CHICAGO**—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**INDIANA**—150 barrel water power mill and elevator for sale or trade. New machinery. Large storage. In best territory. Chase Mauzy, Rushville, Indiana.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANT TO BUY** or Lease an elevator in Western Kansas or Nebraska. Address 66D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO BUY OR LEASE** three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO BUY** good going elevator and feed mill. Northern Illinois or Wisconsin preferred. Confidential. No brokers. Address 66D5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**GRAIN, FEED & COAL** Business for sale. James Graff, Havensville, Kansas.

**EXPERIENCED Hustler** wanted, with at least \$4,000 capital, to take half interest and run personally elevator, coal and feed business northwest Iowa. Only house in town. Address 66F30, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to there columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

**Clark's Decimal Wheat Values** cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

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**Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating**, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

**Leaking Car Report Blanks** bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

**Clark's Decimal Grain Values** save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill



**SITUATION WANTED**

**DESIRE POSITION**—Man wants management of elevator any place. Address Room 58, Hotel Henshaw, Omaha, Nebraska.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of elevator. 8 years exper. Best references furnished. Address O. C. Reichwein, Surprise, Neb.

**DESIRE SITUATION** as mgr. of far. elvtr. or lbr. and gr. bus.; 10 yrs. exper. Can deliver goods. 66F24 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of farmers or independent elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; can furnish satisfactory refs. N. D. or Minn. preferred. 66F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANT POSITION** as grain buyer; age 27; 5 years experience buying all grains grown in the west; excellent references. Address 66D44, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**DESIRE POSITION** as manager of elevator or mill in the Middle West. Thirty years' experience. Can furnish best of references. Write 66G2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**MANAGER** of Elevator 12 years wants position. Understands seeds, grain, feed, coal; excellent bookkeeper and a good salesman. Address 66G9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of Ind. or Ill. elevator; 12 yrs. exper. managing line of elevators. Best of references; 9 yrs. in government employ. Prefer commission and salary basis. W. G. Beal, Goodland, Ind.

**POSITION DESIRED** as manager of farmers or line elevator; 11 years' experience in elevator work and feed grinding; electric power preferred; age 45. Address 66G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of elevator at good station; bought and sold all grain; can handle all sidelines, and can keep books; 20 yrs. exper. Best references. Write 66A6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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**ELEVATOR MANAGER WANTED**—Experienced in buying and cleaning seed corn and timothy in Iowa; also one experienced in the Dakotas in sweet clover seed. Address 66F20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EXPERIENCED Feed Mill Man Wanted.** Steady work. Present man has worked for me five years. Man must understand cleaner machine. I have 26 inch Attrition Mill, two Oat Hullers, Corn Cracker and Grader, Birdsell Huller and Clipper Cleaner, Strong Scott Air Dump and 10 ton scales. I want a good machine man but don't need a millwright. Recommendations required. C. L. Seger Grain Co., Jackson, Mich.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**A REAL BARGAIN**—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stands. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

**OIL ENGINE CHEAP**—Second-hand Bessemer Type OD Oil Engine, 25-hp. \$150 f.o.b. cars. Needs new crank shaft and main bearings, otherwise perfect condition. A. J. Balshi, Catawissa, Penn.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now!

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**A BARGAIN**—5-bu. Richardson Automatic self-computing scale for sale. Good as new. Gramm & Klopfenstein, Gridley, Ill.

**BARGAINS**—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

**SCALES WANTED**

**SCALES WANTED**—One or two good second hand 8-12 ton wagon and truck scales. Citizens Lumber & Supply Co., Chester, Neb.

**CAN USE** two 10 ton 16 to 22 foot top truck scales in good condition and priced right. Prefer one scale to be a side connected Howe. Address Henry Hanson, Box 215, Luverne, Minn.

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**MOTORS FOR SALE****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request. **ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY** 620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

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**COSSACK ALFALFA**, state certified, sealed and tagged. Address 66D26, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ALSIKE CLOVER** Seed, supreme quality, tested. Quotations and samples on request. Duthie Co., Lewiston, Idaho.

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**CLOVER SEED**, every variety. We will send you samples of seed best adapted to your territory. Our seeds are used everywhere. Lilly Seed Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

**COSSACK ALFALFA** Seed, Idaho state certified. Tests free of noxious weeds and shows high viability. Samples on request. Darrow Bros. Seed Supply Co., Twin Falls, Ida.

**SOYBEANS**—Write or wire us for delivered price on Manchou, Illini, Dunfield or Blackeye-brow; bag lots, straight or assorted carloads. Lee Huey Seed Company, Plymouth, Ill.

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**WESTERN RYE GRASS**, Oregon grown. Farmers are always interested in high quality Rye Grass Seed, be sure your supply is ample to supply the demand. Ask for sample and prices. Senders & Co., Albany, Ore.

**SEED CORN**

I want 100 grain elevators to handle Meyers Yellow Dent Seed Corn this spring. Highest yielding in state two years in succession. Picked early, shelled and graded; 24 years experience. Write for particulars. Clarence Meyer, Van Meter, Iowa.

**LADINO CLOVER**, a new green feed for poultry; yields abundantly and withstands frost better than alfalfa. Can be cut continuously. Your farmer patrons will be interested in such a crop. Write for prices and other details. Aggeler & Musser Seed Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

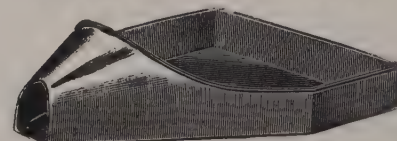
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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

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**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
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**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER**, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**BATCH MIXERS.** The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**REAL BARGAINS**—Used Attrition Mills for sale, belt and motor driven; Kenyon Crushers; Expert Oat Huller; Monitor Oat Clipper; all kinds of machinery and supplies. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED**

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers, also horizontal mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Write 66C12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

**REAL BARGAINS**

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

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Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

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No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Miracle Ace Hammer Mill; 1 Ford Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Hughes High Speed Hammer Mill; 1 Hammer Mill mounted on truck for community grinding; 1 24" Bauer Bros. Belt Driven Mill; 24" Bauer Bros. Motor Driven Mill; 18" Motor Driven Monarch Mill; 1 Dreadnaught Crusher; 1 Stover Combination Mill; Car Puller; Air Blast Car Loader; Humphrey Manlift; Corn Shellers; Corn Driers; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolters; 1 Hess Drier; Hopper, Platform and ½, 1 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 4 bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale; 1800 lb. Toledo Dial Scale; 200 lb. Toledo Scale; ½-ton and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1 S. Howes Horizontal 1-ton Mixer; 1 Toledo Dial Scale; Exact Weight Scales; 2 and 3 pr. High Feed Mills, all makes and sizes; 1 Standard Seed Cleaner No. 132; 1 Oat Clipper. All kinds of Grain Cleaners. 4 Water Wheels; French Buhr Mills; Clutches; Pulleys, all sizes; Elevators, all sizes; Blowers, various sizes; 1 Oat Crusher; 25-h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Engine; No.'s 8-D, 7, 9, 47, 49 and 89 Clipper Cleaners; Complete Feed Mill and Elevator Outfits. We have every known machine for the Feed Mill or Elevator. We sell for less. **A. D. Hughes Company**, Wayland, Mich.

## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the **GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

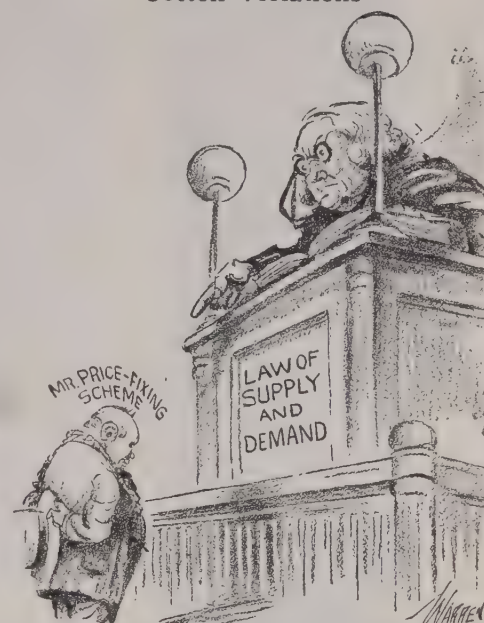
**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANT TO BUY** machinery to equip a small commercial feed mill of about 30 tons capacity daily. Must be good and at the right price. Address 66G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## Fined \$250,000,000 for Wheat and Cotton Violations



The Farm Board Pleads Guilty  
(With Apologies to Public Ledger, Philadelphia)

# MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

*The Mill Mutuals*

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We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

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## CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

## Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.



## NELSON BROTHERS COMPANY

*Another prominent user of **SKF**  
Bearings in the Grain Industry*

**Where  
PERFORMANCE  
TAKES PREFERENCE  
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## YEAR AFTER YEAR...SKF'S KEEP GOING...NO TROUBLE

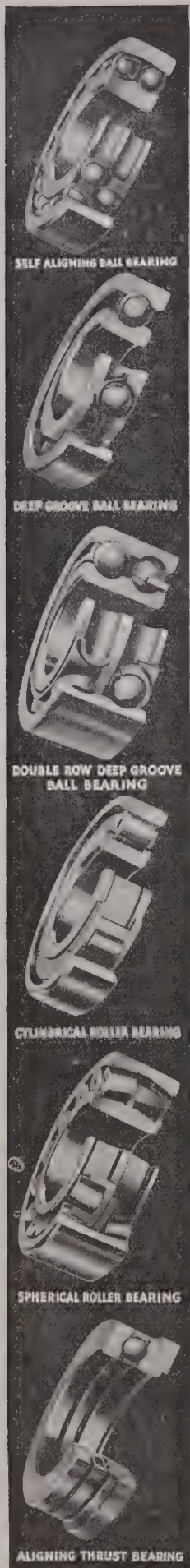
**M**ANY years of service without a bit of trouble and very little maintenance can be expected of **SKF** Self-Aligning Ball Bearings on JUMBO Hammer Type Feed Mills. And results prove that **SKF**'s live up to the expectation... every time. Nelson says they are "the very best obtainable", conclusive evidence that "**SKF** Performance takes Preference over Price" for this job.

And the investment is worthwhile, for it builds good-will for Nelson with the farmer and feeder of live stock. **SKF** Bearings are good for the life of the mill, with no adjustments, and always the same smooth operation. The self-aligning feature insures the proper alignment of the shaft at all times. Packing with grease every few months is all there is to the service problem.

**SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.**, 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

# SKF

2660





# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 8, 1931

**SPRINGTIME** is lightning time. Is your house rodded or iron clad and properly grounded?

**IMPROVED PRODUCTION METHODS** are just as sure a way to success in the grain elevator or feed mill as upon the farm.

**THE ARTICLES ON GRAIN GRADING** that are now being run in the Journal should be carefully studied by every man engaged in either the purchase or sale of grain.

**DO YOU BELONG** to your trade association? If not, Why not? Are you doing what you can to make the organization an active factor in the improvement of trade methods and practices?

**THE 114,000,000** tax payers who have been paying increased prices for their bread because of the Farm Board persisting in pegging the price and holding the surplus wheat off the market, will be delighted by the enormous losses of the Board which will be disclosed as soon as it markets the large stock it has persisted in holding.

**IN SPITE OF THE DESTRUCTION** of 320,000 tons of raisin grapes in California last year, with the sanction of the Farm Board, raisin prices are low and growers generally did not make large profits.

**NEWSPAPER REPORTS** are to the effect that eggs are being fed to the hogs and bacon to the chickens, and the question is being asked as to whether or not this is one of the Farm Board's plans to make agriculture self-sustaining.

**MEMBERS OF** the Canadian Wheat Pool are gradually learning of the great discounts they have suffered on grain marketed through the Pool and henceforth will not be so eager to join in these wasteful, inefficient marketing schemes.

**AND NOW** some of the states are ready to fight because of taxes imposed by other states upon certain agricultural commodities. Attempting to make the farmer prosperous by law seems to have become a mania in the good old U. S. A.

**AFTER HAVING SPENT** a good many millions of dollars in an effort to eradicate the European corn borer, some of the departments of agriculture are saying the surest way to fight that pest is to find, or develop a corn that is borer proof.

**OUR GOVERNMENTAL POLICY** has seemed to be to kill our foreign trade in all kinds of agricultural commodities, while other countries are doing everything they can to foster this business. We are certainly blessed (?) with some very astute statesmen.

**THE FARM BOARD** takes credit for pegging wheat prices substantially above the world level, and perhaps this has been the temporary result. When the Board starts to get rid of the grain it purchased in these pegging operations, there will be a different story to tell.

**IT IS** encouraging to note that owners of elevators at country stations suffering from a surplus of facilities continue to find it to their advantage to consolidate their interests not only for relieving their market from cut-throat competition, but for the better service of the community in their specialized lines.

**THE "EMERGENCY"** which members of the Farm Board have been holding up to public gaze as the real excuse for its having accumulated a large stock of wheat will be lost sight of when the Board creates a new emergency by trying to dispose of its wheat holdings before the weevil eat it.

**GRAIN BUYERS** everywhere will no doubt be glad to take advantage of the grading schools being conducted at different country points this spring for the benefit of all interested in the accurate classification of grains. Country shippers must sell their grain in central markets by the established grades. Hence it is greatly to their advantage to know exactly what each grade calls for else they can neither buy or sell intelligently the grain they handle.

**THE NEW** chairman of the Farm Board is now trying to defend its price pegging tactics by claiming such action to have been necessary in order to save the banks of the country. Until he presented this excuse everyone supposed the Agricultural Marketing Act was solely for the purpose of bringing relief to members of the Farm Bureau.

**THE NEW CHAIRMAN** of the Farm Board says the main object of the Marketing Act is to develop a better marketing system for agricultural commodities. If wheat growers will look up his record in the marketing of burley tobacco, doubtless they will be glad to have him refrain from developing any similar method for the handling of grain.

**HOLDERS** of wheat can easily market their grain at a profit any time before July 1 as the Grain Stabilization Corp'n has announced a steady advance in its selling price each week until the close of the current crop year, and it owns most of the large stocks congesting the storage terminals, so millers who need wheat to fill their orders for flour must pay the price.

**HOLDERS OF WHEAT** will no doubt keep every bushel safely hedged until the Farm Board dumps its large stock. So long as the Board holds its enormous stock of wheat in the public show windows it will exert a depressing influence on the market. Help the farmers by urging your representatives in Congress to take the Farm Board out of the grain trade.

**REQUIRING THE** operators of public elevators at Chicago to guarantee the condition of grain in their bins is placing quite a heavy burden on these custodians of public property without providing reasonable compensation for this extra insurance against deterioration of storers' grain. The operators must have higher storage rates or an extra fee for the guarantee.

**IN ABOUT** three months the new wheat crop will start to move to market and unless the allwise Farm Board sees fit to remove the large stocks of wheat stupidity piled up in the public show windows soon, the new crop will have nowhere to go because all the bins will be full. Some country dealers have built storage annexes to their elevators and paid for them with the spread of the market in a few months. It may be that such an opportunity will again confront the trade.

**OVER** one hundred cartoons depicting different factors contributing to the failure of the Farm Board to render any permanent relief to the grain growers of the land have been published in the Journal during the last year and today our supply of cartoons is greater than ever. The daily press throughout the land is almost a solid unit against the Board. The experiment has proved a ridiculous and extravagant fizzle. You are welcome to the use of any of our cartoons for republication in your local papers.



### Federal Appeals

A study of the Federal appeal figures printed on page 227 of the Feb. 25th, and on page 315 of the Mar. 11th numbers of the Journal, shows that during the fiscal year 1930, the grades were sustained in more than two-thirds of the cases, raised in about 11.5 per cent and lowered in a little more than 21. Total appeals as reported in the two stories were 48,999; in 33,000 of which the original grades were sustained; in 5603 of which they were raised, and in 10,396 of which they were lowered.

The different markets show a very decided difference in the outcome of the appeals handled from them and this is accounted for by the fact that some of the cities are essentially buyers' markets and others, sellers, and when original grades are just a little over or just a little under the line of demarcation, appeal may be taken by the one who would profit from a slight raising or lowering of the grade.

As some of the grading factors are matters of judgment in which the human element is involved there is some opportunity for differences of opinion. It has even occasionally been hinted that some state or some market is habitually overgrading or undergrading its grain, but from the figures given above, it would not appear that there is the slightest foundation for such stories. The work of the licensed inspectors in all markets seems to be uniformly dependable.

### The Plight of the Spring Wheat Grower

Last year the U. S. D. A., and the Farm Board told the spring wheat farmers to substitute flax for some of their proposed wheat acreage. They did so, and while the average price during 1929 was \$2.84 and started in the year 1930 at \$3.10, it had dropped to \$2.07 on Aug. 1, to \$1.78 on Oct. 1, and to \$1.54 on Jan. 1, 1931.

As the farm prices would perhaps average about 30 cents under those quoted above or a range of from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for the 1930 crop, and as production ranged from 3.2 to 11.5 bu. per acre, with an average of 5.6 and a yield of but 4.7 in No. Dakota, the principal producing state, it will be at once seen that the 1930 per acre returns from this crop ran from \$7.00 to \$8.40.

Figures on production costs are not available, but in any event, the net return to the farmer because he substituted flax for wheat could not have proven very encouraging to him. He might have been better off had he followed his usual wheat growing program.

Be that as it may, he is now being warned against any further increase in the flax acreage. Still he is told that he must make another heavy reduction in his spring wheat acreage, and no encouragement is given him, in the 1931 Agricultural Outlook, if he substitutes either oats, rye or barley.

It would seem about time for the U. S. D. A., and the Farm Board to quit telling the farmer what not to plant, if they have nothing practical to offer in the way of a substitute. If they don't quit, they will awaken some fine day to find that he is raising H—.

### Cheap Feeds in Prospect

If the farmers plant in line with their March 1st intentions, feed prices, this coming winter will doubtless be comparatively low. Weather and other conditions may cause a substantial change from these March intentions.

Among the factors indicating cheap feeds are the following:

1. The largest corn acreage since 1915.
2. An increase of 6.5 per cent in the oats acreage.
3. A 10 per cent increase in barley.
4. An increase of 6.6 per cent in grain sorghum acreage.
5. A 1.1 per cent increase in tame hay.
6. An increase of 30.7 per cent in the peanut acreage.
7. A 29.2 per cent increase in cowpeas, and
8. An increase of 25 per cent in the acreage of soy beans.

As the law prohibits the U. S. D. A. from gathering figures on intentions to plant cotton, no estimate can now be made as to the amount of seed available this coming winter, for feed, but if the acreage reduction statements of the Farm Board prove anywhere near correct, a much smaller tonnage of cottonseed will be available. Furthermore, a reduction of 4.1 per cent in the flax acreage, should bring a reduction in the amount of flaxseed cake and meal available for feeding. It should not be forgotten, however, that there was a heavy increase in flax acreage in 1930, and the 1931 intentions are more than 700,000 acres larger than the 1929 acreage harvested, and more than a million acres larger than that of 1928.

As to wheat feeds, this country's growth in population should call for some increase in flour consumption, automatically increasing the production of offal, and the same line of reasoning would indicate some enlargement in the quantity of packing house by-products. The latter, however, will depend somewhat upon foreign demand for our meats and fats.

Still another factor of importance is that of the number of cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., on feed this coming winter, and the extent to which the feeding of properly balanced rations may be followed. Culls and "boarders" are gradually being cut out of our flocks and herds, and while this should mean some reduction in total feed consumed, it should also mean an increase in the use of high protein supplements. Summing up the whole situation indicates an abundance of all kinds of feeds and at reasonably low prices.

MANAGERS OF country grain elevators who attempt to cover up shortages in either their cash or grain accounts by burning up all the evidence has invariably resulted in the disclosure of another fraud. So many culprits have been convicted of arson, the wonder is they should continue to attempt to cover up one crime with another. Every incendiary fire loss is distributed among other policy holders and all must contribute to the payment of the loss in increased premiums for their own protection against fire. When the general public comes to a true realization of how it pays for these incendiary fires, each insurance buyer will be more vigilant in the detection and disclosure of such fires.

### The Farmers' Disgust

Politicians interested in winning the votes of the farmers are beginning to ask, "What has the Farm Board actually done to relieve the farmer"? That is the question frequently echoed and re-echoed through all commercial channels affected either directly or indirectly by this socialistic experiment. The question will not down with the farmers themselves and many of their organizations have adopted resolutions condemning the bulldozing tactics of the Farm Board agencies which have striven repeatedly to coerce all farmers co-operative elevator companies into surrendering the management of their grain business to the National Grain Corp., and its subsidiaries.

Liberty loving farmers of Saskatchewan have resented quite bitterly the attempts of the pool managers of that province to compel all grain growers to turn their grain over to the pool for marketing and liberty loving farmers of United States have resented the bulldozing tactics of the agitators and promoters of Farm Board activities and doubtless they will continue to denounce this attempted interference with their right to market their products as suits their own wishes and interests.

It will be remembered that the Farm Board early in its activities won the contempt of the wheat growing farmers by its ill-advised instructions to the farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices, while the market in response to world wide conditions proceeded immediately to decline, proving to the world at large that the Farm Board knew little or nothing about economic law or the factors controlling grain values. Since then the members of the Farm Board strongly supported by the Secretary of Agriculture have time and again appealed to the wheat growers to reduce their acreage and threatened them with lower prices if they did not comply with their request. Every time one of these misguided autocrats has ventured to demand a reduced acreage, his appeal has been broadcasted to the growers of every other wheat growing nation as a guarantee that they would be called upon to supply more wheat the coming crop year, because the wheat growers of the United States had been ordered to reduce their acreage. Every time our short sighted politicians and agitators have repeated their urge for a reduced acreage the wheat exporters of other nations producing a surplus have grinned from ear to ear.

In the meantime our Farm Board has financed the piling up of a large surplus of wheat which hangs as a dead weight about the weakened form of the drooping wheat market. If anyone has discovered any real benefit to the wheat or cotton growers from any action of the Farm Board or its subsidiaries, it is yet to be disclosed to the public. While the recent announcement of the Farm Board to the effect that the Grain Stabilization Corporation, would decline to handle the 1931 crop, the consumers of bread in the United States are presented with a price advance on old wheat of 4 cents a



bushel. This, however, is not for the relief of farmers but for the relief of the Grain Stabilization Corp., which is confronted with a large loss on its holdings. The Stabilization Corp., may have through its price pegging tactics affected a slight increase in the price paid a few growers for wheat, but the influence of its large stock which is bound to be carried over July 1 is sure to affect a much greater decrease in the price paid all growers of wheat who attempt to market the 1931 crop this year. Economic laws have proved to the English politicians the futility to attempt to interfere with the marketing of rubber and have proven to the Brazilian politicians the impossibility of controlling the coffee market and the Cuban politicians the impracticability of attempting to control the sugar market. Economic laws are so much more potent than mere man made laws, it is folly for any bloc or party to ignore them.

The farmers have suffered more from the attempted interference with the marketing of agricultural products in America by the politicians, grafters and promoters than would seem possible in either U. S. or Canada, yet these agitators who know little or nothing of economic law or commercial practices persist in dictating to the growers of America as to how and thru whom they shall market their products. How long the liberty loving farmers of North America will stand for such autocratic domination is still uncertain, but it does not seem possible that the loyal friends of agriculture would longer permit the sacrifice of the grain growers independence to the farm agitators selfish domination.

### A Modern Tower of Babel

In less than 3 months new crop wheat will begin to move and present prospects are that it will bump into the most colossal carry-over we have ever known. What to do with the surplus is a problem for which no one seems to have any practical solution.

We cannot sell it abroad and we cannot use it all at home. Exports of wheat including flour, for the months of December, January and February only amounted to 11,270,000 bushels; the average weekly clearance being about 867,000. On the basis, we now have enough wheat in store to meet a four year's export demand, figured on the basis of the average for the past 20 years.

Our Farm Board and the Canadian pools certainly made a mess of things, in so far as the European market is concerned, and the worst of it is that the damage is pretty sure to be permanent. Trying to force New World concepts of what the price of wheat should be, upon an impoverished old world has proven to be the most stupendous fiasco the world has ever known. Beside this, the attempt to build a tower to heaven, told of in Genesis, sinks into comparative insignificance.

### Oral Contract Not Binding

W. M. Patterson, manager of the Benton Grain Co.'s branch office at Dodge City, Kan., over the 'phone late in June, 1929, bought of Reger & Young, Kinsley, Kan., 10,000 bus. of wheat at \$1.08 for delivery by July 15.

The grain was not delivered and Reger & Young denied having made the contract. Confirmation had been made immediately by letter. The Benton Grain Co. brot suit for breach of contract, but the court ruled in favor of defendants.

The main and branch offices of plaintiff were connected by a telegraph typewriter and the printed tape from the machine was pasted on a sheet of paper and kept as an office record of transactions. Plaintiff sought to introduce this tape as evidence of the contract, but the court held they were merely communications between principal and agent. The tape read:

"June 29, 1929.

"Cort Book 10,000 Reger and Young your bid 1.08 1 H. W. 15 days shipment 1 cent premium 12 protein 1 cent up or down ¼ per cent protein 1 cent scale down per lb. test down to 56 D. C. OK.

"We booked Reger and Young wheat. KC "booked see letter confirming.

"CT."

The court said: Appellant contends that the trial court should have sustained its application for a directed verdict because the defendants did not dispute the existence of a general custom that a written confirmation mailed immediately after a telephone conversation in the grain trade became a binding contract if not objected to within a reasonable time. Such a custom was pleaded and established by the evidence, and it was shown that such a confirmation had been mailed to defendants in the usual manner. Knowledge of a general custom is sometimes presumed on the part of one engaged in that particular line of business, but it is only presumed and not conclusive. The evidence of one of the defendants was that he was a beginner in the grain business, having started in the enterprise in April previous to this conversation in June. His testimony with reference to the confirmation and such custom, in answer to a question if he had ever heard of it before, was, "I never received one, never heard of it."

At most, the custom might be so notorious as to furnish a presumption of knowledge.

Usage or custom can not make a contract when parties themselves have made none. The proper office of usage or custom is to explain technical terms in contracts, to make certain that which is indefinite, ambiguous or obscure; to supply necessary matters upon which the contract itself is silent; and generally, to elucidate the intention of the parties when the meaning of the contract can not be clearly ascertained from the language employed.

The statute provides that such writings are admissible in evidence when they are intended as records of sales or purchases, not that they are admissible to determine the issue of whether or not a sale or purchase was in fact made. It was said in *Supply Co. v. Case*: "The issue being as to the amount of wheat delivered, it was not error to admit entries in a book made at the time of the transaction." The other case cited involved the amount of commission due the broker, which depended upon the number of pounds of seed handled at 5 cents per hundred.

In the case of *Royce v. Insurance Co.*, 107 Kan. 245, 191 P. 581, where the court excluded the minutes of a corporation relating to a proposition that plaintiff should work for defendant on a commission basis instead of a salary, for which he had sued, it was held: "The minutes of a corporation may be offered in evidence in controversies between members of a corporation, or against a corporation, but not in favor of it, as against third parties. The plaintiff was a stranger to the defendant corporation and had nothing to do with the writing of the minutes, and the defendant could not bind him by what it entered in its books. As against him the recitals in the minutes were self-serving declarations, and not admissible in evidence."

The relation of the defendants in this case was very different from that of the defendant

in the case of *Cardwell v. Uhl*, 105 Kan. 249, 182 P. 415, in which it was said: "Where there is evidence of a practice among grain dealers, which had been followed in prior transactions between the parties, to mail letters of confirmation of oral contracts, such confirmations are admissible in corroboration of testimony that oral contracts to which they refer were made.

With the testimony of one of the defendants denying a knowledge of the custom urged by the plaintiff, and denying the existence of any oral contract whatever over the telephone, we think the case was a proper one to be submitted to the jury.

The decision by the Supreme Court of Kansas Dec. 6, 1930, affirmed that of the district court of Edwards County in favor of defendants Reger & Young.—293 Pac. Rep. 955.

### The U. S. Chamber Derelict in Duty to Members

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America which is supposed to represent business leadership in this country will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City, April 28th and while some time will be devoted to the possibilities of business stabilization, no discussion of the various activities of the Government in business is booked on the program. The one most disturbing factor to business today is the Government's futile attempts to interfere with economic laws with its postal savings banks, joint stock land banks, so-called marketing of agricultural products, operating barges and printing envelopes. When the Government retires from all business activities there will be a more active demand for the services of men who have devoted their lives to the different lines of business.

The history of government in business the world over proves conclusively that wherever the government has attempted to serve in any capacity it has made for waste, inefficiency and extravagance and what is more, the government's activities in different lines of business discourages all individual initiative and interferes with those in similar lines of business. As President Hoover repeatedly said prior to his nomination, "The one great need of this nation is less government in business, more business in Government."

If the Chamber of Commerce is to wield any influence in the improvement of business conditions, methods and practices it must first get the Government out of business. Evidently the compilers of its program are not in touch with the needs of its members.

Get  
Your Happiness out  
of your Work or you  
will never know  
what Happiness is.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Soybean Inspection Points

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Due to the rapid increase in the growth of soybeans I am considering the desirability of handling them and I would like to know the cities in which Federal grades may be secured. T. J. Murphy, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Ans.:** Federal inspectors are located at Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., Bloomington, Chicago, Taylorville, and Peoria, Ill., La Fayette, Ind., Atchinson and Fredonia, Kas., Kansas City, St. Louis, and Sikeston, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., Elizabeth City, Raleigh, and Washington, N. C., Cincinnati, and Toledo, Ohio, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Norfolk, Va.

### Will Farm Board Pay Excess Freight?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In answer to Mr. Hayes' question in the Journals of Mar. 11, regarding the farmer who was to make a shipment of grain consisting of all wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus., I wish to submit that the shipment would be 100 bus. of corn, 300 bus. of oats, and 500 bus. of wheat.

Mr. Hayes might ask the farmer if the Farm Board pays the excess freight charges. Our minimum cars are 60,000 cap.—Verne W. Bresnahan, ass't mgr., Casselton Elevator Co., Casselton, N. D.

### Tax On Milk Powder?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In the March 11th issue of your publication is a statement that the State of Georgia is proposing a five-cent tax on milk powder, and also that the State of Wisconsin is proposing to color milk powder green.

I wish that you would let me know what is the reason that the proponents of these taxes are giving a five-cent taxation.

**Ans.:** The purpose of the Georgia tax is to protect Georgia dairymen from the competition of powders intended to be reconstituted into milk liquid by the addition of water.

In Wisconsin the green dye is to be applied to milk powders to inform the consumer that such dyed powder is of low grade.

### Omission of Feed Ingredients

*Grain & Feed Journals:* It looks like we were going to have to force collection on account for duck feed.

We were furnishing and mixing feed on their formula. They claim damage on account of faulty mixing and omission of ingredients, throwing their ducks into moult in late October and early November, thus stopping egg production. Ducks were hatched about March 15th.

We do not concede faulty mixture or omission of ingredients, but do claim cold rainy weather in October caused crowding in house and threw them into a moult.—E. R. Sanner, Newton, Kan.

**Ans.:** The fact that the feeder supplied the formula relieves the mixer of responsibility for the results, assuming that the mixer carried out the instructions as claimed. There is no liability if the prescribed ingredients were not left out of the mixture. The burden is on the owner of the duck farm to prove the ingredients were omitted, and unless he can do this he will have to pay the bill for the feed.

### Bonding a Warehouse

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Will you please advise us as to where we can get information regarding the laws pertaining to the converting of country grain elevators into bonded warehouses.—Rudy-Huston Grain Co., Paris, Ill.

**Ans.:** Warehouses in the country or anywhere in the United States can be bonded under the United States Warehouse Act, which was passed in 1916, and is administered by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Sec'y of Agriculture will send a copy of the regulations under the Act on request.

### Form of Warehouse Receipt for Loans

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We would like to have a form of warehouse receipt that we can give to a bank as security for money borrowed. We buy this grain of the farmer and then wish to borrow money on the grain from a bank just the same as a terminal elevator does.—Van West Grain Co., Pocahontas, Ia.

**Ans.:** The form of the receipt preferred by bankers is one where the warehouseman does not appear as the depositor of the grain in store. This works against the grain buyer issuing a receipt to himself. Almost any form of receipt will suffice provided the receipt holder is protected by bond. So much red tape is involved it is easier for the grain buyer to borrow on his note from a banker who knows him well.

If the local bank's resources are limited or tied up in frozen loans money can still be obtained thru the bank by operating under the United States Warehouse Act, as receipts issued under this system can be forwarded to other banks for rediscount, especially the Intermediate Credit Banks, and gladly accepted as collateral. This Act is administered by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which will supply samples of the blank forms.

The country elevator operator can ship his grain to a public elevator in any terminal market and borrow money on it at a rate lower than generally prevails at country points.



F. M. Corbin, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

### Experience In Changing from Credit To Cash Basis

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I contemplate mixing and marketing my own feeds and will do a strictly cash business following a credit plan.

I would be pleased to learn thru the Grain and Feed Journals from other dealers who have started mixing their own feeds and what has been their experience in going from credit to cash.—J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch, Ind.

### Would Farm Board Change Its Mind?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In your issue of Mar. 11, Mr. Hayes wanted to know the amount and total of each kind of grain, if a farmer made a shipment to the Farm Board that was all wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus.

Here is the answer: 400 bus. equals amount of oats and corn; 600 bus. equals amount of wheat and corn; 800 bus. equals amount of oats and wheat; 1,800 bus. equals twice the amount of oats, twice the amount of wheat and twice the amount of corn. Hence there was 900 bus. in the car, 500 bus. of wheat, 300 bus. of oats and 100 bus. of corn, making up the total shipment to the Farm Board.

This shipment would be all right unless the Farm Board changed its mind before the shipment arrived, in which case it could probably be easily shipped back to the farmer.—Irvin W. Larrick, Farmers Grain Co., Stonington, Ill.

### Alberta Asks 70-Cent Peg for Wheat

The legislature of Alberta on Mar. 30 by a vote of 37 to 15 adopted a motion that the Dominion Government be requested to stabilize 1931 wheat crop prices at 70 cents per bushel.

As the Dominion consumes but a small percent of its wheat crop, it might be well to consult the wishes of European consumers before attempting to peg the price at any figure.

### Farmer Dealers of Oklahoma Meet

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma held its annual meeting at Enid, Okla., Mar. 25 to 27 at the Oxford hotel. A blizzard cut down the program somewhat. The old officers were re-elected except that B. F. Cline of Medford succeeds C. N. Harrian on the board. The other members re-elected are Paul E. Peeler of Elk City, W. R. Henderson of Mooreland, A. B. Messel of Supply, C. L. Atherton of Red Rock, E. J. Clark of Marshall and B. F. Wegener, of Okarche.

### Death of F. M. Corbin

F. M. Corbin, for many years actively identified with the trade in kafir, milo maize and other sorghums, died Mar. 23 at his home in Kansas City, Mo.

He was 72 years of age and for forty years prior to 1926 had been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

For 21 years he was connected with B. C. Christopher & Co., and 10 years a member of the Blaker & Corbin Grain Co., but three years ago entered business on his own account under the name F. M. Corbin & Co.

The widow and two daughters survive.

The Mexican Government has been petitioned to protect the domestic market from dumping of cheap Russian wheat. Arrival of a cargo of Soviet wheat recently led the Chamber of Commerce of Tampico to protest, alleging Mexican wheat growers and dealers will be ruined.



# Chicago a Natural Grain Market

From address by J. C. MURRAY, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, before the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Chicago is a natural grain market. At the door of the greatest grain producing area, it serves the producer as the connecting link between the source of supply and the consuming centers of population. The facilities of water transportation, augmenting rail distribution, are made available thru the Chicago gateway as is no other location.

In 1848 the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago came into existence. Since that year, the growth of the Exchange in commercial importance and the growth of the City of Chicago are almost synonymous.

From the beginning, as the interesting history of this institution shows, there was builded a simple system of regulations governing the transaction of grain business that has rounded into what is universally admitted to be a standard of equitable trading unequalled in any of the older world markets in its economic effectiveness.

In a single year Chicago has received as much as four hundred million of bushels of grain. In the life of eighty-two years of this Exchange more than 15,000,000,000 bushels of grain have taxed Chicago's handling capacity.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons are directly employed in Chicago grain business and indirectly some 100,000 additional.

Bank balances of \$200,000,000 are not infrequently required in the financing of this gigantic turnover.

**Absorptive Power.**—One of the most significant features in this market is the power of absorption. On a busy day there may be as many as 250 or 300 active brokers and traders working in the wheat pit. During that session there may be trade in anywhere from fifty to one hundred million bushels. The price at the close may not vary one-half cent per bushel from that at the opening. Needless to say, those floor brokers and traders could not of themselves originate and underwrite that business. Every quotation is flashed to the leading markets of the world. Reports on sales, shipments, crop hazards, and conditions, financial changes, etc., pour in thru the news channels and are made public to the end that orders flow into the pit from near and distant sources in a steady stream. Buyers and sellers meet and aid in making possible a flexible resilient market with capacity to absorb a tremendous volume of business with the minimum price change. As prices decline, buyers appear, and the reverse applies as the price advances.

**A hedging market** cannot be maintained without freedom and volume.

**Advance selling**, or short selling against anticipated crops, is offset by advance buying against probable requirements. Thru this machinery the trend of prices is foretold months ahead with the result that the weight of actual movement is scattered and lessened.

What our friends in Washington seem to have overlooked entirely is the result of experience. A market that for years has carried the world's hedges, a market that annually takes the surplus load of a state like Kansas with its 160 million bushels of wheat, to which may be added Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, with 130 million, or a total winter wheat crop harvested in sixty days of 600 million bushels, is not thrown out of balance by a few million bushels from foreign countries which, because of our tariff, cannot be delivered and therefore must be bought back in the pits where it has been sold.

**Anti-Future Trading Legislation.**—In recent years we have met recurring waves of anti-future trading legislation. Each new theory for farm relief casts its usually uniform criticism on the Board of Trade. As a result of this continued activity in Congress many petty rules, regulations, and restrictions have been suggested, and some are already being enforced. A bureaucratic machine in our government is being built up that has already seriously inconvenienced the grain trade.

**The Agricultural Marketing Act** intended to be of benefit to the farmer has admittedly failed of its purpose. Aply managed by honest men interested in the working out of a

definite scheme of Farm Relief, the operation under the Act has again demonstrated the futility of interference with the normal action and reaction to supply and demand.

The administration of the Board of Trade, over a period of years, has consistently opposed everything that in their judgment appeared to be unsound and unsafe in the various measures for farm relief. As a result of this consistent opposition, the Board has frequently been criticised and its desire to see a prosperous agriculture has been questioned. Such conclusion is absolutely wrong. The Board of Trade is essentially a marketing place, and the business has grown up with the prosperity and development of the agricultural community. It is, therefore, always heartily in favor of any sound measures looking to larger rewards to the farmer for his work.

With the Agricultural Marketing Act, it has been the policy of the administration to work harmoniously with the Farm Board, believing that as an act of Congress the Marketing Act should receive a fair and unprejudiced trial. The enforcement of the Act has caused serious inconvenience and loss to the grain trade. The action of the Stabilization Corporation in entering the wheat market in a large way resulted in grain being taken out of the regular channels of commerce and being held in storage, instead of going on the market for distribution in this country and abroad thru the usual channels. In addition, the government has advanced large sums for the purpose of building up co-operative companies, under obligation to market their grain thru the single channel approved by the Farm Board. Should it be proven that these methods would provide a better service, the grain trade must accept the results. However, it has now been very clearly shown that the stabilization program, under the Farm Relief Act, has failed completely in the attempt to maintain the market on any satisfactory level, and its operations have only resulted in large financial loss and accumulations which are a menace to the coming crops.

**Centralizing Contract Pooling Not a Success.**—As to the progress of the co-operative program, it has been very clearly demonstrated in the experience of other countries that the unit system of marketing thru one national channel is not a success and that a free and open market, carrying a wide public interest, is the only sound and safe means of disposing of staple crops.

**Let Government Get Out of Merchandising.**—As a result of observation of the operations to date, the administration of the Board of Trade strongly recommends:

First, that the United States government should, at the earliest possible date, divest itself entirely of the business of merchandising grain, to the end that the marketing of the surplus already stored up shall be handled by the regular dealers in the domestic and export trade with the least possible disturbance to the marketing of the coming crops.

Second, that in assisting the development of co-operative marketing as required under the terms of the Act, government funds should be devoted to the purpose for which they are intended, and should not be used at lower rates of interest in the merchandising of commodities in competition with the established trade.

Third, that the maintenance of a free and open market for grain with a wide public interest is essential to the best interests of the producer and consumer.

Fourth, that the market should be relieved of unnecessary detailed governmental supervision and bureaucratic control.

**Securities Trading Inaugurated on Board of Trade.**—The wire service starting from the floor of the Board of Trade is second to none in volume of contact, direct wire quotations being transmitted to 540 cities and towns. Of these, 230 are reached exclusively. Quotations also are passed by wire to 650 offices which re-transmit them over private wires to 700 additional American points. Thru a British radio station, 140 European cities receive the quotations. In America and Canada, 150 radio stations now broad-

cast our quotations. With this distributing machinery available, it has recently been deemed advisable to add a stock department to the activities of the Board. With this broad field for distribution, it seems reasonable to expect that this department will be an important factor in the further development of Chicago commerce.

The Board of Trade is distinctly a product of Chicago, yet it serves the entire country. The commerce that originates within its corridors is a factor of importance in the prosperity of every business here. It is, therefore, an asset to Chicago and the country in general and merits the combined support of all business and agricultural interests in the maintenance of a free and open market for America's grain.

**Carried on by the moderate dues** of its membership and its revenue from quotation and news service, it has no fund for political influence and similar activities and must depend entirely on its record of service for the support and confidence of the agricultural and business interests.

Today the Board rounds out its eighty-second year. Tomorrow is its eighty-third birthday. During this long time no financial disturbance, no panic, or other upheaval has had the effect of ever closing the trading market for a single day.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 16-17. Ohio Millers State Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Apr. 22.—American Dry Milk Institute, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago.

Apr. 22-23. Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines, Iowa.

Apr. 24-25. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Assn, San Francisco.

May 12-13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 12-13. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Salina, Kan.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

May 15. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 18-21. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8-10.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n, Galveston, Tex.

June 17-18. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

June 18-20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Irvin Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Ky.

June 19-20.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Sixty countries are expected to participate in the World Grain Exhibition and Conference, to be held in Regina, Sask., in 1932.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### Not Worried by Itinerant Grinders

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I notice that some of the elevator men operating feed mills are worried by the competition of the portable grinders. We have obtained a large assortment of formulas well adapted to the different needs of the feeders and we carry in stock all of the ingredients needed to fill these formulas so that we are in a position to render a far better service to our feeders than any portable outfit could do. Then too, we send a letter to every one of our farmers every time we receive a new shipment of ingredients or of the specially prepared commercial feeds and tell them of their merits. Frequently we call them on the telephone, with the result that we have not lost enough business to the portable itinerants to cause us any worry. We are resolved that if they do cut in on our business, we will haul grain to and from our feed mill for patrons free of charge until we get rid of this irresponsible peddler.

So far, the only traveling grinders we have learned of, are men without experience either in handling grain or machinery and what is more, their credit at the bank is 0 and they can not hope to continue in business for more than a month of poor business so Why should we worry?—Perdue & Bros.

### The Tide Will Turn

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Grain markets have been immersed in the same sea of depression that surrounds the rest of the country's business. We would like to claim immunity but can't. The statistical position of corn today would be sensationally bullish were it met by a normal demand but a small supply is no scarcity while no one wants it. The moot point in question is one of demand and demand is often obscure and illusive and requires probing and searching.

Indebtedness contracted during a state of business activity becomes difficult if not impossible to liquidate in a period of business stagnation. The gears of commerce are thrown out of mesh. The readjustment is hard to attain. We all cling to the old way of doing things until necessity forces the change. Prices of goods, services, rents, labor and credit must all be equalized on the new scale before a free interchange of goods can be resumed.

Idleness breeds idleness. Depression breeds depression. We sink deeper and deeper and there seems no bottom. Aside from politics, tariffs, foreign markets and government meddling which may hasten or retard the economic processes, we know the tide turns. No one can say when, why or how it turns but our whole financial experience is that it does turn and must.

We have all the necessary ingredients for a prosperous state of living and exchange of goods. Once the wheels start turning in the other direction, the recovery should rapidly gain momentum.

It is just as difficult to be a bull in a fog of universal pessimism as it is to be a bear on the top wave of bullish hysteria. It is usually just as profitable.

We think the circumstances so uniformly pointed to as bearish should be treated as circumstances forcing grain prices to a level

so low that it gives the speculator an unusual opportunity to buy a fundamentally sound investment at bargain prices.—R. C. Pierce, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

### Troubles to Be Expected in Concrete Slab Construction

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I was very much interested in your writeup on the concrete slab elevator at Kiron, Ia., appearing on page 237 of the Feb. 25 number of the Journals.

Experience leads us to believe that the tie-rods bracing these slab tanks will pull apart, as soon as the ends, threaded with burrs and steel plates, react to the open weather to which they are subjected and rust gets in its deadly work.

Likewise asphalt reacts to heat and cold. The asphalt coating on the inside of the tanks will soften under the hot rays of summer suns, and by the same token it will crack in severe cold weather. When cracked, however, the cracks will not go together again and rains will have opportunity to seep thru.

The difficulty with the loading spout can be corrected by installing an air blast loader. While this may seem expensive it is much cheaper than getting the grain back into the cars by the shovel method.

It may be that the bins, with their present bracing, are strong enough to stand loading and unloading of separate bins without collapse of the tanks, but with such construction it is undoubtedly much safer to keep the grain in all bins in a tank, as nearly the same level as possible, to prevent excessive side stress and strains on single points of bracing.—J. F. Younglove, Younglove Engineering Co., Sioux City, Ia.

### Farm Board Has Been Dealt Its Last Chips

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Farm Board has, in the words of the magazine *Time*, been dealt its last chips by Congress, and when this hand is gone, may be definitely expected to retire from stabilization activities, and probably from any other activity requiring large expenditures of money. Net result of the whole scheme to date is, of course, failure, in capital letters. No doubt effort will be made to make the failure set as well with voters as possible, but reaction to the country's most colossal peace-time blunder will unquestionably be felt in the next election.

In the same connection, Mr. Hoover will probably be required to appoint five new members of the Farm Board, a majority, before the middle of 1931. This will enable him, by gauging popular sentiment, to make it appear that the new appointments are indicative of a new policy more in line with what appears at the moment to be the popular will in regard to Farm Board activities. It may very well be that we are on the verge of a gradual tendency to make the Farm Board merely another commission, giving fatuous advice to farmers, but doing little more. In that event it is to be sincerely hoped that its advice under new Chairman, Mr. Stone, will be more in line with actualities than was most of that concocted under the administration of Mr. Legge.—Floyd Oles, Seattle, Wash.

### Enslaving the Farmer

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am pleased to shout Amen! to the convictions of E. J. D., published under the heading of "Rural Racketeers," on page 358 of the Journal for March 25th. The farmer has long been exploited to the full limit by promoters, organizers and fakers. If he would take a little time off and investigate some of the rackets which are being worked at his expense, he would quickly learn why he receives such unsatisfactory returns from his farming operations.

I know of no graft which has been worked in this section of the state since the days of the Klu Klux Klan than the one being put over on the farmers. They are given the high pressure salesmanship with such persistence that many of them sign agreements to buy and sell all their stuff through state associations even though they know full well that it is against their own interest to sign away the control of their own products. The signing farmer virtually becomes a slave to the state association and the local managers of the merchandising associations are forced to buy all supplies through the state organization notwithstanding the very same article can be bought in the open market for less money.

It is truly puzzling to comprehend how they can continue to induce wide awake farmers to submit to such extortion, but they do it. Naturally the state managers refuse to have anything to do with the local manager who will not comply with their wishes. When the local co-operatives are operated by a local manager working with the directors, they at least make an honest effort to promote the best interests of their stockholders. I am wondering how long the racketeers will be able to continue their game. D. A. Alexander, Columbia, Mo.

### Saskatchewan Seed Pool Cries for Aid

The Saskatchewan Seed Pool whose plant was built by public funds of the Dominion Government is said to be in such need of financial assistance that it will make an assignment unless government aid is forthcoming.

### County Agents Crowding Merchants Out of Business

At Lubbock, Tex., a very bad situation is developing for the regular dealers due to the misguided activities of County Agent D. F. Eaton and J. B. Shannon, drouth relief representative. With R. E. Garrett, of Dallas, representing the Cotton Seed Breeders Ass'n, he goes out in competition with the legitimate grain dealers in the territory and endeavors to sell seed.

Mr. Eaton has had charge of the buying pool in the county. He has handled a large number of orders.

D. L. Granberry, county agent of Dickens County, at Spur, Tex., is expected to sell three carloads of seed.

The established dealers are up in arms at this unlawful invasion of their business, and rightly since all such trading activities are in violation of the federal act creating the office of county agent.

The county agent is a teacher only and is forbidden to handle funds in buying and selling. The remedy is to call the violation of the law to the attention of Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who will promptly outline to the offender just what are his legitimate functions.



### Grain Grading Factors

In this issue is presented a chart showing the principal factors which determined the grades of the barley crops for the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive. This is the fourth in the series of articles on grain grading factors, and it again emphasizes the necessity upon the part of the country elevator operator, that he buy by grade, and to do that, he must know just what the different grading factors are.

Of course if all sales are made by sample it may not be so important that he know whether his grain is one, two, three, or four, but even here, he may frequently get a better price if he knows his grain is high grade. There are times when certain markets are paying an attractive bonus for extra quality wheat, corn, oats, rye, or barley, but if any grain is bought simply on appearance and test weight, shipping to a bonus market may prove costly rather than profitable.

This barley chart shows that test weight is the principal grading factor in all but sample grade grain, and that makes the grading of barley easier than the grading of some of the other grains. Appearance is a very important factor on special number two, and that means that a man must know his barley.

The grading schools that are being conducted by the state and Federal departments of agriculture in conjunction with the different colleges, are absolutely free, they take only a part of a day and any one desiring to attend will be very welcome and he is urged to bring along any questions that he may wish to ask, as well as samples of grain. The schedule of schools in Minn., and No. Dak., was printed in part on page 387 of the Mar. 25 number of the Journal. Additional schools will be held in No. Dakota as follows:

Jamestown, May 11; Leonard, May 12; La Moure, May 13; Streeter, May 14; Edgeley, May 15; Oakes, May 18; Wahpeton, May 19; Gwinner, May 20, and Wyndmere, May 21.

Supervisors in terminal markets will have for inspection, samples of grain representing shipments from various localities which illustrate in a forceful way, the losses which result from preventable defects and quality.

The schedule of schools in Kansas is as follows:

Hays, May 4; Colby, May 5; Dighton, May 6; Meade, May 7, and Pratt, May 8.

The tentative program for the Kansas Grain Grading Schools May 4-8 is as follows: 3:00-3:30 p. m.—Presentation of New Wheat Belt Program—A. L. Clapp, Extension Agronomist.

3:30-4:00 p. m.—New Diseases of Wheat and Possible Controls—E. H. Leker, Extension Plant Pathologist.

4:00-5:00 p. m.—What Is Grain Grading?—W. P. Carroll, Supervisor, Chicago Div., Federal Grain Supervision.

5:00-5:30 p. m.—Producing Quality Wheat—A. L. Clapp, Extension Agronomist.

5:30-6:00 p. m.—How Grain Is Graded—E. L. Morris, Federal Grain Supervision.

6:00 p. m.—Lunch and Smoker.

7:00-7:45 p. m.—Inspection of Grain on Kansas Markets—T. B. Armstrong, Kansas State Grain Insp. Dept.

7:45-8:10 p. m.—Use of Insecticides in Elevators—Geo. Wagner, Federal Entomologist.

8:10-9:00 p. m.—The Elevator Managers' Part in a Definite Program—Vance M. Rucker, Extension Economist, Marketing. Moving pictures of grain inspection.

### Manitoba Premier Against Pool Referendum

Premier John Bracken states that legislation to enable formation of a compulsory pool for grain in Manitoba will not be brought down at the current session. He says:

A system, however desirable, to which any considerable section of the people affected, takes violent exception, would be not only difficult to establish, but when established would contain the seeds of future disruption.

A 100 per cent pool in western Canada, were it acceptable to a great majority of the people, might, if efficiently managed, possess some advantages under the present condition of the world wheat trade. But to obtain it Saskatchewan would have to favor it, and it is possible, if recent court decisions have any direct bearing on the matter, that the Dominion government would have to favor it as well.

In addition to these factors there is the probability that in Manitoba such a plebiscite would not receive a two-thirds majority even of the agricultural vote. Under all the circumstances, doubtful constitutionality, lack of action in Alberta, opposition in Manitoba, honest differences of opinion among producers, doubt as to a favorable outcome, should Manitoba put itself to the expense of a plebiscite?

### Delivery Rules on Chicago Contracts

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have recently sent to members a copy of the rules governing the delivery of grain on all contracts for future delivery, differentiating the old March and May, from the new March and May and from contracts for delivery after July 31.

The present shortage of storage space and the possibility that holders outside may send grain to Chicago to apply on contract under the emergency rule on track delivery add interest to the rule during the month of May.

Summarized the rules provide:

**Old Style**—Carlot deliveries permissible last three business days; emergency track delivery rules applicable; mixing house grain deliverable in cars regardless of origination.

**New Style**—Emergency carlot delivery rules repealed; carlot deliveries last three business days only; cars loaded at Chicago private elevators not deliverable; cars originating at other terminals or at interior warehouses known as reshipping plants where the grade or character of the grain may have been changed, are not deliverable; deliverable corn grades are No. 2 or better, not No. 3 or better, as an old style; eight wheat grades eliminated; all July futures are new style.

**After July 31**—No emergency carlot delivery feature; carlots deliverable last three days, but mixing house grain deliverable in cars; deliverable grade of corn is No. 3 or better, and wheat grades same as new style.

### To Broadcast Kansas City Quotations

Grain news and quotations furnished by the Kansas City Board of Trade will be broadcast by radio station KFKB, Milford, Kan., under a definite schedule soon to be announced.

A resume of news pertaining to the grain market will be broadcast over this station each morning at 8:30 o'clock. Grain future quotations will be broadcast starting immediately after the opening and thereafter at three intervals during the market session. Cash grain prices will be broadcast twice daily.

Station KFKB is operated by the Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co. of Wichita, Kan., and is in charge of J. Beryl Lottridge, station director, at Milford. The station operates on 1050 kilocycles.

The Kansas City Board of Trade will continue to broadcast quotations hourly over station WHB, Kansas City.

### Condition of Grain in Chicago Elevators Guaranteed

With the approval by the Illinois Commerce Commission the rule adopted Feb. 5 by vote of members of the Chicago Board of Trade to safeguard the condition of grain in public elevators went into effect March 30.

Public elevators will register their receipts with the Board of Trade custodian department, which will notify holders of the receipts that their grain is going out of condition, when informed by the Chief Grain Sampler that in his opinion and that of the superintendent of the elevator, the grain must be moved.

The operator of the elevator agrees to take the damaged grain off the hands of the receipt-holder at the full value of the grade as determined by a com'te of five cash grain men.

The rule is published in full on page 38 of the Journals for Jan. 14.

### Canadian Pool Owes Banks \$68,000,000

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., central selling agency for the wheat pools, according to data submitted to the Alberta legislature owed the banks in September, \$68,000,000.

Under agreement among the prairie governments, the banks and the central pool, dated Aug. 26, 1930, provision was made that sales of wheat should be apportioned equally as to value between the 1929 and 1930 crops. On Nov. 6, this was changed to 25 per cent 1929 crop and 75 per cent 1930 crop. On Nov. 15, it was agreed that all sales of cash grain by the central pool should be allocated so far as possible to the 1930 crop. The exception to this was that advances of \$211,000, made on Nov. 14, and \$350,000, made the following day, to protect margins on the wheat pool "long" position, were to be chargeable against the 1929 crop, and that sufficient sales were to be credited to the 1929 crop to meet this obligation.

On Nov. 15, the pools undertook to install as soon as possible a general manager acceptable to the lending banks, and agreed that he should act at least until such time as the balance of 1929 and 1930 crops were disposed of. The Alberta government granted to the lending banks prior claim on assets of Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators, Ltd.

How long will the wheat growers finance such wasteful marketing methods?

THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS WHICH GRADED THE BARLEY CROPS 1926-1929

GRADES ASSIGNED	PERCENTAGE OF THE CROP	5%	10%	15%	20%
SPECIAL	APPEARANCE				
NUMBER 2	TEST WEIGHT				
	SOUND BARLEY				
	OATS AND WILD OATS				
NUMBER 2	MOISTURE				
	SOUND BARLEY				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
	OATS AND WILD OATS				
NUMBER 3	TEST WEIGHT				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
NUMBER 4	TEST WEIGHT				
	SOUND BARLEY				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
	OATS AND WILD OATS				
NO 1 FEED	TEST WEIGHT				
	SOUND BARLEY				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
	OATS AND WILD OATS				
SAMPLE GRADE	MOISTURE				
	SCABBY				
	MUSTY				
	SOUND BARLEY				
	FOREIGN MATERIAL				
	OATS AND WILD OATS				



# Grain Market Factors

## Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to			
Apr. 4 .....	416,680,000	380,351,000	472,289,000
Shipments July 1 to			
Apr. 4 .....	243,100,000	243,161,000	278,766,000
Stocks on Apr. 4.	154,971,000	124,559,000	110,587,000
Consumption July 1			
to Apr. 4.....	107,520,000	98,686,000	116,701,000

## Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to			
Apr. 4 .....	101,994,000	134,649,000	168,001,000
Shipments Nov. 1			
to Apr. 4 ....	57,417,000	68,297,000	82,172,000
Stocks on Apr. 4..	18,642,000	19,792,000	28,377,000
Consumption Nov. 1			
to Apr. 4.....	28,997,000	48,119,000	58,504,000

## Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Apr. 4 .....	84,773,000	108,196,000	109,024,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Apr. 4.....	68,465,000	80,786,000	72,986,000
Stocks on Apr. 4..	14,239,000	15,609,000	8,076,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Apr. 4.....	7,328,000	17,444,000	29,110,000

## World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	248,491,000	211,088,000	406,336,000
Argentine .....	63,766,000	121,657,000	138,945,000
Australian .....	93,272,000	45,192,000	82,960,000
Indian .....	4,152,000	288,000	288,000
Russian .....	84,152,000	3,056,000	.....
Others .....	42,476,000	48,972,000	36,348,000
Total .....	536,309,000	430,253,000	664,877,000
Season .....	.....	610,453,000	914,862,000

## World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	603,000	1,271,000	28,826,000
Argentine .....	98,165,000	62,479,000	57,957,000
African .....	2,178,000	987,000	6,295,000
Russian .....	3,250,000	5,202,000	8,000
Others .....	13,676,000	18,642,000	3,744,000
Total .....	117,872,000	88,581,000	96,830,000
Season .....		270,562,000	270,604,000

## World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	3,103,000	3,909,000	15,622,000
Argentine .....	28,357,000	11,196,000	18,987,000
Others .....	26,410,000	28,474,000	8,940,000
Total .....	57,870,000	43,579,000	43,549,000
Season .....		66,297,000	62,908,000

## Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	16,186.50	13,573.000	7,064.000	11,943.000
Aug.	24,167.50	16,936.000	14,588.000	28,136.000
Sept.	13,183.00	18,338.000	25,706.000	39,598.000
Oct.	12,296.00	14,666.500	28,272.000	36,044.000
Nov.	8,468.000	17,540.000	15,955.000	26,698.000
Dec.	6,727.000	12,129.500	11,866.000	11,986.000
Jan.	5,541.500	13,825.000	9,559.000	11,558.500
Feb.	3,566.000	9,347.500	8,704.000	6,536.000
Mar.	.....	7,251.500	9,152.000	7,289.500
Apr.	.....	7,253.000	8,928.000	7,659.500
May	.....	10,064.000	16,986.000	8,626.000
June	.....	12,287.000	8,902.000	8,093.000

Exports			
crop yr. ....	150,852,000	165,682,000	204,076,000

## World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Mar. 1, 1931 Bus.	Feb. 1, 1931 Bus.	Mar. 1, 1930 Bus.	Mar. 1, 1929 Bus.
North Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	251,790	236,720	198,480	164,000
W. of Rockies.....	7,240	6,300	6,200	5,030
Canada .....	186,520	198,800	209,550	194,800
U.S.A., flour as wheat	8,220	10,560	16,900	10,750
Canada, flour as wheat	490	450	440	370

Total in N. Amer.	454,260	452,830	431,570	374,950
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U. K. wheat stock...	11,520	15,840	12,180	4,640
U. K. flour as wheat	1,440	1,520	1,420	1,200
Australia .....	96,000	87,500	59,500	63,000
Argentina .....	9,200	6,640	9,560	12,800
Afloat for U. K. direct	15,590	11,250	10,170	14,230
Afloat for Cont. direct	24,440	13,810	13,490	28,800
Afloat for orders....	17,850	12,210	13,010	27,010

Total European, American, and Asian	176,240	140,550	150,300	151,600
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gentine and anoat.	176,940	148,770	119,330	151,680
Grand total	630,300	601,600	550,900	526,630

U. S. carryover of wheat as of July 1, is now figured at from 300 to 350 million bushels.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat for July and corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat										
	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	Apr. 7
Chicago .....	60½	61	61¾	59¾	60½	60¾	59¾	59¾	62½	61¾	60¾
Winnipeg .....	59½	59¾	59¾	58½	58¾	59	58¾	58	....	60	58¾
Liverpool .....	62½	63½	62¾	62½	62½	62½	62¾	62¾	....	....	62¾
Kansas City .....	54¾	54¾	54¾	53¾	53½	54	52½	52½	55½	55	54¾
Minneapolis .....	65¾	67½	67½	66¾	67¾	68	67½	67¾	67¾	69	68¾
Duluth, durum .....	63½	63¾	63¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64	63¾	63¾	65½	65¾
Omaha .....	52¾	53	53½	51½	52½	52¾	51½	51½	54¾	53¾	....
St. Louis .....	58	58¾	58¾	57½	57½	58¾	57¾	57¾	59½	59¾	....
Milwaukee .....	60¾	61½	61¾	60	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	62½	61¾	....
	Corn										
Chicago .....	63¾	63½	62½	61½	61¾	62¾	60½	60¾	61¾	60¾	60
Kansas City .....	58¾	58¾	58½	57½	57½	58	56½	55½	57½	56½	56½
Minneapolis .....	57½	57½	57½	57	56¾	57½	56¼	55¾	55¾	56½	55½
Omaha .....	55½	55½	55	54½	54½	55	53¼	52½	54¾	53¾	....
St. Louis .....	62½	62¾	62½	62	61½	62¾	60½	60¾	61¾	60¾	....
Milwaukee .....	63¾	62¾	62½	61½	61¾	62¾	60¾	60½	61¾	60¾	....
	Oats										
Chicago .....	32¾	32½	32½	32	31	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½	29¾
Winnipeg .....	28½	28½	28½	28	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	27½	26½
Minneapolis .....	29½	29½	29½	29	28½	28½	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾	27½
Omaha .....	30	30½	30½	30	28½	29½	28½	28½	28½	28½	....
Milwaukee .....	32	32½	32¾	32½	30½	31½	30½	30	30½	30½	....
	Rye										
Chicago .....	39½	39½	39½	38¾	37¾	37¾	35½	35¾	36¾	36¼	35¾
Minneapolis .....	35¾	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	33¾	32¾	32½	32½	32½	32
Winnipeg .....	32¾	31¾	31¾	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	....	31	30¾
Duluth .....	35¼	35½	35¾	35½	33¾	33¾	32½	31¾	31¾	32½	22
	Barley										
Minneapolis .....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
Winnipeg .....	26½	25¾	26	25½	25½	25½	25½	26½	....	26¾	26



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Millersville, O., Mar. 26.—Winter wheat here 100% now. Spring plowing about done.—C. P. Hughes.

O'Brien, Tex., Mar. 28.—Only about 200 acres of wheat sown here. Conditions are fairly good.—X.

Danbury, Neb., Mar. 28.—Acreage and condition of both wheat and corn will be the same as last year.—Danbury Equity Exchange, R. A. Puelz.

Booker, Tex., Mar. 20.—New crop prospects are about average. Old crop grains practically all shipped.—Booker Equity Exchange, Percy J. Gheen, mgr.

Wolverton, Minn., Mar. 27.—Wheat acreage 20% less; oats, barley and flax sown in place of it. No seeding yet to speak of.—H. Evenson, local mgr., St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 4.—An increased acreage of soybeans will be planted in southern Indiana this year. Many farmers say soybeans are their best crop and last year many of them made real money by growing them.—W. B. C.

Blue Springs, Neb., Mar. 28.—Light snow yesterday; need plenty of moisture as wheat blows in clouds on dry days. Acreage 15% less than 1930 crop. Some oats drilled; acreage normal. Corn will have larger acreage this year.—Farmers Union Co-op. Co., A. O. Burket, mgr.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 1.—There is now plenty of top-soil moisture. Oats seeding was stopped by the rains but some plowing was done. The moisture benefited wheat and meadows. Oats are coming up in the south half of the state.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., Mar. 27.—We got a good rain recently. A few scattered oats seeded, but not general yet. Looks like an increased corn acreage for Iowa this year, as many say they are not going to plant oats as they are so cheap; but maybe they will have a change of heart later.—A. T.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 28.—Another inch and a quarter of rain this week is a big help to winter wheat and with continued favorable weather the crop is now in a position to make rapid growth. Practically without exception reports from the winter wheat belt continue to confirm excellent prospects. Oats seeding was well under way this week, but was checked by the steady, slow rain of yesterday. The acreage will be slightly increased. Demand for oats has been good and the South has found our choice quality oats, which are selling at such a low figure, feed wonderfully well. There is a heavy consumption of oats on farms.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Condition of winter wheat on April 1 is 86.5 compared with 77.4 in April, last year, and a 10 year average of 79.2. Preliminary reports on probable abandonment of acreage indicate only about 2.5%, compared with 11% last year and usual average of about 11.8%. Should later reports confirm this estimate of light abandonment, we will have slightly over 2,000,000 acres more than harvested last year. Condition in Kansas is unusually high, 92; Oklahoma, 90; Texas, 95. In the soft winter wheat states, from Pennsylvania to Missouri, conditions range from 70 to 92, Wisconsin being the lowest, but with the exception of 77 in Pennsylvania, other states show 81 to 92, the latter for Illinois.—E. H. Miller, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

## Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 3	189,264,000	175,518,000	138,091,000	84,019,000
Jan. 10	191,038,000	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000
Jan. 17	189,766,000	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000
Jan. 24	190,730,000	166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000
Jan. 31	191,491,000	163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000
Feb. 7	192,425,000	159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000
Feb. 14	194,503,000	159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000
Feb. 21	195,683,000	157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000
Feb. 28	196,615,000	155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000
Mar. 7	197,878,000	155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000
Mar. 14	199,714,000	153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000
Mar. 21	201,733,000	151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000
Mar. 28	202,497,000	149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000
Apr. 4	201,832,000	146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000

## Wheat

## Corn

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 3	16,390,000	9,892,000	18,853,000	28,673,000
Jan. 10	16,276,000	12,143,000	20,182,000	28,570,000
Jan. 17	16,358,000	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000
Jan. 24	16,636,000	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000
Jan. 31	16,757,000	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000
Feb. 7	16,723,000	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000
Feb. 14	17,188,000	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000
Feb. 21	18,230,000	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000
Feb. 28	18,961,000	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000
Mar. 7	20,285,000	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000
Mar. 14	21,182,000	24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000
Mar. 21	20,695,000	24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000
Mar. 28	20,548,000	23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000
Apr. 4	20,447,000	23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000

## Oats

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 3	28,226,000	26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000
Jan. 10	26,907,000	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000
Jan. 17	26,814,000	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000
Jan. 24	25,350,000	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000
Jan. 31	24,565,000	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000
Feb. 7	23,326,000	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000
Feb. 14	22,497,000	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000
Feb. 21	21,591,000	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000
Feb. 28	21,229,000	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000
Mar. 7	20,332,000	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000
Mar. 14	19,675,000	19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000
Mar. 21	18,740,000	18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000
Mar. 28	17,751,000	18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000
Apr. 4	16,966,000	17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Wolverton, Minn., Mar. 27.—About 10% still in farmers' hands.—H. Evenson, local mgr., St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Danbury, Neb., Mar. 28.—No wheat left in farmers' hands. About 20% of the corn is back.—Danbury Equity Exchange, R. A. Puelz.

Baltimore, Md., Apr. 2.—It is reported that three full cargoes of hard wheat are to be loaded out of Baltimore elevators in the near future by the Grain Stabilization Corp. for shipment to the Far East.—R. C. Neu.

## Canadian Grain in U. S.

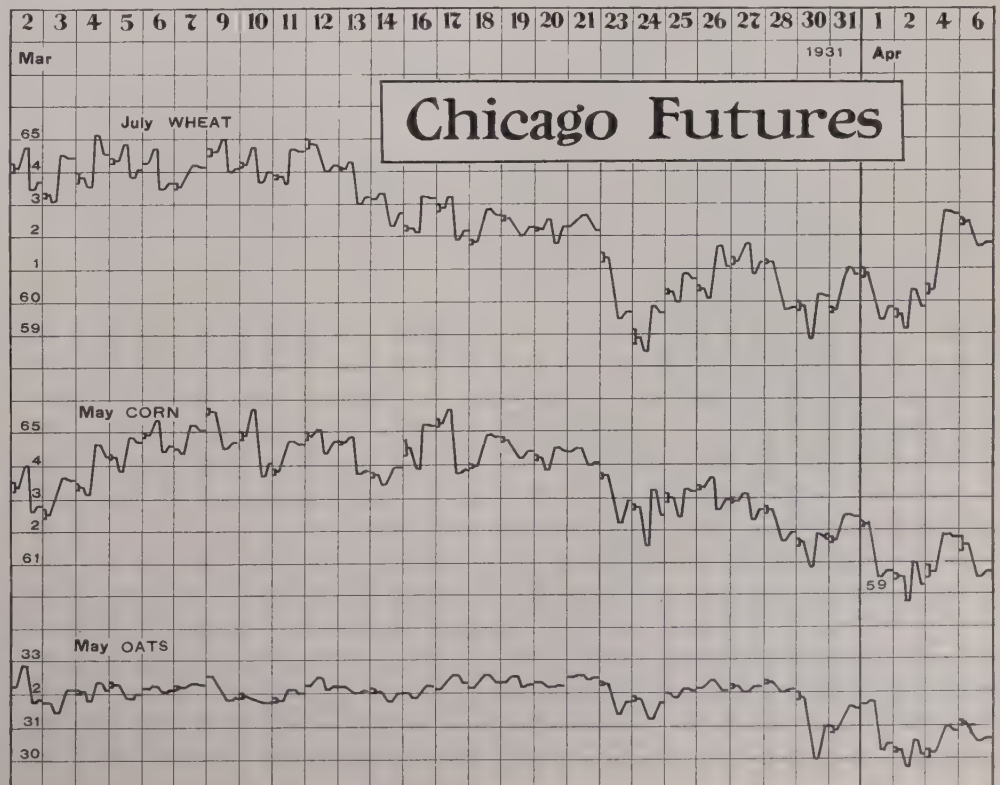
The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Apr. 4, 1931	Apr. 5, 1930	Apr. 6, 1929
Wheat	11,554,000	23,980,000	21,872,000
Oats	10,000	436,000	390,000
Rye	344,000	373,000	440,000
Barley	755,000	2,763,000	1,622,000

## Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 187,000 bu. last week; corn was unchanged, and oats decreased 110,000 bu., while rye increased 29,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	13,745,000	13,558,000	10,661,000
Corn	760,000	760,000	672,000
Oats	553,000	663,000	357,000
Rye	1,044,000	1,015,000	4,513,000





### The Advance in Stabilized Price of Wheat

Effective April 1 the Stabilization Corporation will start quoting a minimum selling price for the holdings of cash wheat in the leading markets, the basic grade being No. 2 hard at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha and No. 2 northern or dark northern spring at Minneapolis and Duluth. Schedule of minimum selling prices into the leading markets for variation dates follows:

	Chicago	K. C.	St. L.	Mpls.	Dul.
April 1 to 10...	82½	73½	81	79	79
April 11 to 20...	83	74	81½	79½	79½
April 21 to 30...	83½	74½	82	80	80
May 1 to 10...	84	75	82½	80½	80½
May 11 to 20...	84½	75½	83	81	81
May 21 to 31...	85	76	83½	81½	81½
June 1 to 10...	85½	76½	84	82	82
June 10 to 20...	86	77	84½	82½	82½
June 21 to 30...	86½	77½	85	83	83

The basic price at Omaha is one cent below that quoted at Kansas City.

### Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Nov. ....	107,000	669,000	2,000,000	771,000
Dec. ....	50,000	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000
Jan. ....	124,000	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000
Feb. ....	388,000	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000
Mar. ....		954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000
Apr. ....		954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000
May ....		764,000	972,000	1,104,000
June ....		708,000	905,000	968,000
July ....		330,000	768,000	796,000
Aug. ....		249,000	810,000	943,000
Sept. ....		319,000	600,000	611,000
Oct. ....		235,000	623,000	744,000
Total.. ..	7,594,000	40,468,000	19,101,000	

### Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. ....	31,000	362,000	681,000	615,000
Feb. ....	14,000	153,000	439,000	329,000
Mar. ....		221,000	500,000	447,000
April ....		132,000	346,000	376,000
May ....		115,000	503,000	453,000
June ....		29,000	245,000	70,000
July ....		536,000	247,000	98,000
Aug. ....		110,000	824,000	2,396,000
Sept. ....		13,000	1,059,000	2,291,000
Oct. ....		20,000	902,000	1,627,000
Nov. ....		49,000	713,000	794,000
Dec. ....		28,000	146,000	984,000
Year .....	*1,501,000	6,609,000	10,480,000	

\*Adjusted total.

### Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. ....	657,000	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000
Feb. ....	860,000	823,000	2,974,000	879,000
March ....		624,000	1,918,000	688,000
April ....		624,000	1,627,000	654,000
May ....		1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000
June ....		397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000
July ....		554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000
Aug. ....		1,143,000	4,357,000	8,583,000
Sept. ....		1,223,000	5,991,000	14,363,000
Oct. ....		1,170,000	1,532,000	11,342,000
Nov. ....		879,000	815,000	4,866,000
Dec. ....		889,000	1,017,000	6,549,000
Year .....	*9,874,000	29,532,000	54,379,000	

\*Adjusted total.

### Hessian Fly Numerous and Healthy

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 4.—Hessian fly survived the winter in fine shape in Missouri and Iowa. A few wheat fields have been destroyed in Monona County, Iowa, and surrounding territory. General infestation in east-central and southwestern Missouri is moderately heavy. There is a serious infestation in west-central Illinois and in southeastern Nebraska. There is a general lighter infestation in Kentucky, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, north-central and northeastern Kansas.

Chinch bugs have been favored this winter in Missouri. Large numbers went into hibernation in southern Kansas.

The mild winter in most of the country will probably be reflected in abundance of insects, root rots, stem blights and head blights. Extent of damage from most of these is not apparent to the average observer before the end of May.—R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co.

### Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. ....	2,000	25,000	186,000	489,000
Feb. ....	19,000	33,000	113,000	428,000
March ....		53,000	85,000	298,000
April ....		45,000	26,000	363,000
May ....		10,000	360,000	3,324,000
June ....		18,000	292,000	1,293,000
July ....		17,000	95,000	192,000
Aug. ....		18,000	464,000	691,000
Sept. ....		24,000	1,217,000	2,450,000
Oct. ....		40,000	558,000	3,074,000
Nov. ....		00,000	17,000	1,389,000
Dec. ....		2,000	21,000	489,000
Year .....		*266,000	3,434,000	14,480,000

\*Adjusted total.

### Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 114,000 bu. last week and corn 288,000 bu., while oats decreased 269,000 bu., rye 65,000 bu. and barley 67,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last yr.
Wheat .....	13,745	9,038	26,400,000	21,511,000
Corn .....	760	4,125	5,453,000	5,346,000
Oats .....	553	2,651	4,587,000	2,300,000
Rye .....	1,044	1,752	3,944,000	3,944,000
Barley .....	165	589	1,546,000	374,000

\*Includes 3,617,000 bu. wheat, 568,000 bu. corn, 1,383,000 bu. oats, 1,148,000 bu. rye, and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

### U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Mar. 20, 1931, the preceding week and the corresponding weeks in 1930 and 1929:

	Mar. 20, 1931	Mar. 21, 1930	Mar. 22, 1929
Wheat .....	4,932,978	5,975,138	1,462,857
Oats .....	685,212	2,628,091	324,960
Barley .....	276,764	935,579	176,507
Rye .....	2,119,927	2,752,844	1,326,048
Corn .....	399,710	122,048	416,274
Total .....	8,414,591	12,413,700	3,706,646

The large tanks under construction at Grand-Couronne, France, are not for grain as reported but for chemical products, by the Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, of Mulhouse.

The total 1930-31 corn crop for the 21 countries now reported is 19.4 per cent below the 1929-30 production. This estimate, however, does not include the present Argentine crop which, according to unofficial reports, is an unusually large, if not a record one. While no official estimate of the 1930-31 Argentine corn acreage has yet been made, private estimates run between 13,600,000 and 14,800,000 acres compared with 13,954,000 acres planted last year.

### Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators March 1

Washington, D. C., Mar. 31.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on Mar. 1, 1931, are estimated to be 82,840,000 bushels, by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. On Mar. 1, 1930, stocks are estimated to have been 100,349,000 bus. (revised), and on Mar. 1, 1929, 84,707,000 bus. (revised). The report is intended to include only wheat stocks in country elevators and the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department's reports on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators. The estimates are based upon reports received from 3,365 mills and elevators, representing roughly a fifth to a quarter of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

### Winter Wheat in Fine Condition

The condition of winter wheat in the last week of March was about 90 per cent of normal, as compared with 77.4 on April 1 last year and 79.2, the 10-year average condition on April 1. There have been eight years in the past thirty years when the government reported the April 1 condition above 90. The condition is well above average practically everywhere except in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The crop was seeded last fall under favorable conditions and very little winter killing has occurred. The winter was not only mild, but unusually even, there having been an absence of violent changes in temperature.

Estimates of probable abandonment average slightly less than 3 per cent which compares with an abandonment of 9.2 per cent last year, and an average yearly abandonment of about 11 per cent. The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated to be nearly 40,800,000, which compares with 38,608,000 harvested last year—an increase of nearly 2,200,000 acres, or 5.7 per cent. In other words, although the acreage planted was 1.1 per cent smaller than the year before, the acreage harvested, because of the small abandonment will be increased 5.7 per cent.

A condition of 90 per cent on April 1 suggests a yield of about 15½ bushels on the planted acreage, or a total of 642,000,000 bushels. Production last year was 604,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 547,000,000 bushels. The increased prospects over last year is entirely west of the Mississippi River; the prospects east of the Mississippi River being about 10,000,000 bushels less than produced last year.

Assuming winter wheat acreage to be harvested as 40,800,000, it would appear that the total acreage of all wheat for harvest would be 58,327,000 against 59,153,000 last year, a reduction of 826,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent.—Nat. C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

### Wheat Condition Ten Per Cent Above Normal

Winter wheat condition is reported at 88.6 of normal, compared with 86.3 December 1, a ten-year average of 79.2, and 77.4 last April.

Abandonment now is 3.6 per cent of the sown acreage but probably will be somewhat larger finally.

The April first condition is usually of value mainly as an indication of the probable loss of sown acreage. On the basis of averages, the condition indicates a production prospect of around 590,000,000 bushels, but in those central and western sections where the winter was exceptionally mild many reporters comment on growth being advanced two to three weeks ahead of usual. Some say this growth gives the best prospects ever known in their locality, while others believe that reverses to check growth and harden the plants would have given more assurance of good yields. These latter expect a gradual decline in prospect and appear to be the more careful observers.

Winter wheat conditions by states follows: Texas 93, Oklahoma 88, Kansas 93, Nebraska 91, Colorado 90, Illinois 87, Indiana 89, Ohio 87, Pennsylvania 71, Virginia and Maryland 60, Idaho 97, Washington 88, Oregon 95, California 88.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.



## Bill to Amend Illinois Co-operative Law

Finding it difficult to ensnare the remaining co-operative elevators of Illinois the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation has had introduced in the Illinois legislature a bill, No. 466, by Tice, providing that the directors of an elevator company without the knowledge or consent of the members may sell out to the Pool subsidiary of the Farm Board.

This vicious bill was denounced before the Com'ite on Agriculture by Lawrence Farlow, but nevertheless was reported out.

One clause provides for the payment of patronage dividends to non-members, which violates the principle of co-operation in an attempt to corral more trade.

Also, to give in a few individuals power to swing the organization into the Farm Board set-up it is provided that one person may own more than one and up to 10 shares of stock. Following is the bill:

### HOUSE BILL NO. 466

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Sections 2, 9, 10, 15 and 19 of "An Act to provide for the incorporation of co-operative ass'ns for pecuniary profit," filed July 8, 1915, as amended, are amended, and section 21½ is added thereto, the amended and added sections to read as follows:

Sec. 2. No person shall be permitted to subscribe for more than ten shares of the capital stock of such ass'n, nor shall any person be permitted to own or control more than ten shares of the capital stock of such ass'n. The value of the shares of stock shall not be less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per share, and subscriptions thereto, shall be made payable to the ass'n at such time or times and in such manner as shall be determined by the board of directors. No stock shall be issued except at its par value and no stock shall be issued in amount in value to exceed one thousand dollars to any one shareholder, except as hereinafter provided in section 12 of this act.

No commission shall be directly or indirectly charged, secured, or collected for selling stock in such an ass'n, and any person, firm or corporation, charging, receiving or procuring, directly or indirectly, any such commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each of such offense.

Sec. 9. No shareholder in any ass'n organized hereunder shall own more than ten shares nor any number of shares thereof of a greater aggregate par value than one thousand dollars except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. At any regular or special meeting, regularly called, an ass'n organized under this Act by the affirmative vote of shareholders representing a majority of all the outstanding and issued capital stock, or by the written consent of the shareholders representing a majority of all shares of issued and outstanding capital stock, may subscribe for shares and invest its reserve or surplus funds not exceeding an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of its paid-up capital in the capital stock of any corporation or other co-operative ass'n; Provided, however, that ten days' notice has been previously given to each shareholder, stating in said notice the purpose of the meeting. The board of directors, however without the vote or consent of shareholders shall however be empowered to subscribe for shares of stock and invest such an ass'n reserve or surplus funds in an amount not exceeding ten per cent of such ass'n's paid up capital in the capital stock of any such other co-operative ass'n.

Sec. 15. After paying operating expenses of such ass'n and after setting aside adequate reserves for depreciation and additions to operating capital and after providing for payments on principal and interest upon outstanding obligations, the Board of Directors of the ass'n organized hereunder, shall apportion the net income insofar as funds are available in the following order and manner:

(a) By setting aside not less than ten per cent of the net earnings as a reserve fund until an amount of not less than the amount of capital stock issued and outstanding has accumulated in said reserve fund.

(b) By paying dividends on stock not to exceed eight per cent per annum on the

holdings thereof as limited in the by-laws which dividends may be cumulative.

(c) The balance of such net income shall be apportioned between all shareholders and/or patrons of the ass'n in accordance with the methods stipulated in Section 19 of this Act.

Sec. 19. The by-laws shall provide that the net profits, remaining after providing for adequate reserves and the payment of dividends on the stock, shall be apportioned for distribution among shareholder patrons and/or non-shareholder patrons of the association in the following manner:

1. To purchasers or sellers based upon the percentage of purchases and sales made with the association or,

2. To stockholders and patrons based upon the percentage of purchases or sales therewith and/or upon a basis of patronage exclusively.

Sec. 21½. The provisions of the general corporation laws of this State and all powers and rights thereunder, shall apply to associations organized hereunder, except where such provisions are in conflict with or inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or modifying the law under which co-operative companies or associations are now organized.

Sec. 2. The title of said Act is amended to read as follows:

"An Act in relation to General Co-operative Ass'ns."

## Commission to Investigate Canadian Grain Trade

Sir Josiah Stamp, an outstanding financial expert of Great Britain, has been named to head the Royal Commission to inquire into grain trading in Canada.

The Commission will consist of three members, Mr. Stamp representing the Dominion Government; another will be named to represent the Grain Exchange, and a third will represent the farmers and be named by the prairie provinces.

Later, W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg was named to represent the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

## Efficient Farmers Do Not Need Relief

Henry Ehlers and his son grew corn on 200 acres in Bureau County, Illinois, in 1930, and kept a record of all costs. They produced 55 bushels per acre at a cost of 11.04 cents per bushel; adding the rent made the cost 30.1 cents, and their profit at harvest time was \$12.53 per acre.

Mueller Bros. near Taylor Ridge in Rock Island County on 120 acres had a cost of 14 cents per bushel of corn. Adding rent of land and taxes the cost was 32.9 cents per bushel on the 5,400 bus. harvested.

They are not asking for Farm Board advice or relief, because they resent political interference with their farming business.

## New Home of Toledo Board of Trade

For many years the leader in trade in soft red winter wheat and likewise the center toward which the world looks for its quotation on clover seed the city of Toledo, O., still enjoys the prestige due to the enterprise of its grain merchants.

Gone are the days of Denison B. Smith, the venerable secretary of the old Toledo Produce Exchange; but "Our Boy Solomon" has his successors who are fully as wise in market lore.

Keeping in step with the modern trend the Exchange has moved into new quarters now designated as the Toledo Board of Trade Building, and at the same time changed its name to Board of Trade, as more in keeping with an organization handling imperishable crops. The building is shown in the engraving herewith.

The present officers of the Board are Harold Anderson, pres.; C. E. Patterson, first vice pres.; J. D. Hurlbut, second vice pres.; E. A. Nettleton, treas.; and W. A. Board-

man, sec'y. Directors, H. W. Applegate, F. C. Bowes, C. S. Burge, H. R. DeVore, Harry Hirsch, A. C. Hoffman, K. D. Keilholtz, P. C. Sayles, J. A. Streicher and G. D. Woodman.

## Dust Explosion In Elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons At Buffalo

By D. P. ROBINSON of Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The steel elevator owned and operated by Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., linseed oil mfrs., at Buffalo, N. Y., has long been used for the storage of flaxseed. It consists of four steel bins or tanks about 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep, over which is a head house about 20 feet square and 40 feet high. One of the four bins has been used for storing linseed meal which is made by grinding the cake left after pressing out the linseed oil in the linseed oil plant just south of this steel house.

On the evening of Feb. 18, 1931, while they were elevating linseed meal in the steel leg which passes up through the center of the group of the four tanks into the head house, a violent explosion occurred with considerable damage to the siding of the head house which was of corrugated iron on steel construction. The accompanying photograph shows the extent of this damage.

As nearly as I have been able to determine, the explosion was caused by a piece of wood, which entered the steel leg with the oil meal stock and when near the top, possibly in the act of discharging, became wedged and threw elevator belt out of line causing cups to hit sides violently. This is shown by condition of the buckets and by the fact that the piece of wood was found wedged in the top of elevator head. This undoubtedly caused the spark which resulted in ignition of the dust in the head house. No fire followed except a small amount of smouldering in dust in corners and on ledges. It is thought that if this head house had been of solid construction, the explosion might have been of considerably greater violence.



Cupola of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Elevator at Buffalo Damaged by Dust Explosion



### Prevention of Personal Injury

By OSCAR W. OLSEN, Duluth, Minn., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Chicago

I will give you a brief resumé of what we have accomplished along accident prevention lines. I regret to say that the grain industry has not progressed in a number of ways of which safety is one, and before I close I hope to leave the thought of the value of organized accident prevention work with you.

Seven years ago our Chamber of Commerce decided to sponsor an Industrial Safety School for the benefit of the people in industry to help diminish the number of accidents in our industrial groups.

We devote one night to a millwright, or someone employed in the elevator, who is well known, to give a talk. This creates considerable interest.

The banquet at the end of the year is the big event, at which a prominent speaker of exceptional talent presents some real valuable accident prevention information.

The com'te makes interplant inspections so we have an idea of what is going on in the other plants. While visiting the other industries in a group, we are always requested to suggest any improvements.

The different industries are starting a new system now in checking up on their men with a physical examination every so often for old employees and every new man has to pass a physical examination.

The father of three little girls lost his right leg in a machine accident in a grain elevator. The cost of compensation benefits amounted to \$2,625 (\$15 per week for 175 weeks). The insurance premium to cover this injury probably amounted to about \$3,200. Medical expenses added \$125 more. The machine on which the man was working was damaged to the extent of \$40.

The plant superintendent estimated that the time lost in production and the general effect upon other employees cost the company an extra \$500, and perhaps more. Our accident is now in the \$4,000 class. But, we are just beginning to count the cost. If a worker cannot return to his old job, a substitute must be found to do the work. In this instance the injured man could not have returned to work for weeks; in fact, he never returned. (Only 25 per cent of the people who lose a leg return to the same employer, and only 10 per cent to the same job.) The new man is an accident hazard.

His injury cut his annual earnings about \$1,000. He probably has 25 years of productive labor ahead of him. This means that by the time he retires he will have lost in wages a total of \$25,000. Our accident is now in the \$30,000 class.

We might go on and point out other losses. The man's life plans have been frustrated. The home which he had hoped to buy may be nothing more than a rented tenement. The education he had hoped to provide for his children may come to naught. This is not speculation. I have listened to hundreds of just such stories in a dozen states. The compensation award of \$2,625 will not make up the deficiency.

How many of you remember the old days when you would work in hot screening bins with an oil lantern that always got black and had to be blown out when it started to flame up? Or rode the belts to the trippers in the storage, jumped across the belts, slid down the rope drives rather than walk, climbed in bins without a safety line on, or were you ever down in a bin and had a carload of grain turned on you, and had to come up thru it?

Were you ever sent down in a bin to find out why a man's legs were sticking thru a turn head and when he would not answer, get down in the bottom of the bin to find him covered with grain? Tearing up the ladder to get the gang to cut thru the bottom of the bin to relieve the grain and climbing back down and uncovering your fellow workman who had choked to death, his mouth and nose filled with grain, hoisting him out of the bin, and going to his funeral. This was the Occident-Soderstrom accident.

Gentlemen, do you realize that this group of superintendents hold the remedy for hundreds or possibly thousands of accidents that are to occur in the near future. Think of what it means. This is not a small safety meeting, but a safety meeting concerning 15,000 employees in grain elevators, and I hope everyone of you will give this matter a lot of thought. You should realize that you are responsible to the wives and children of these many men under you.

I add, that once you get your crew interested in safety, you will notice a decided increase in work. Ten years ago we unloaded about a hundred cars a day, but a year ago we established a new record of 140 cars in one day. This in my estimation, was worth while.

### Nebraska Dealers Meet at Central City

T. B. King, past president of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, arranged for a rally of grain dealers which occurred Monday evening March 23, at his home town. Hugh A. Butler and E. A. Lucke, with their two reel movie picture of a hunt down the Salmon River in Idaho was the principal attraction. He and others got quite a kick out of it when they caught the faux pas of the chairman, J. N. Campbell, as he announced that at the conclusion of the dinner session, the audience would be entertained by Mr. Butler with a showing of the pictures of the BIG HUNT, in the school house three blocks from the hotel.

At the high school auditorium the attendance was augmented by many ladies, lads from the high school, and business men of the town. Editor Rice, the famed proprietor of the most famous weekly paper in the United States, the *Central City Republican*, was present to give a cordial word of welcome to the assembly and to gather data and inspiration from the grain men for further scourgings of the Farm Board.

The principal topic of interest at the dinner session related to the question of "Where do we go from here" now that the board has definitely declared that it will put no props under the 1931 crop of wheat. With a prospective drop of 15 to 18 cents in the price, it surely behooves the alert grain man not to be caught with any of the goods on him.

R. S. Dickinson, Grand Island, general manager of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, made some observations anent the problems of the flour mills and expressed the hope that there would be enough old wheat back on the farms to enable the mills to continue operations as usual until the new wheat starts to market in July.

The Farm Board with its funds practically all spent or tied up in wheat, cotton and its corporations set-ups, can no longer assume divine guidance. Its false prophets are dropping by the wayside, stung into oblivion by the victims of their unsound doctrines and promiscuous trade practices. Their voodoo charms for bringing riches to the farmers are exposed and discredited in the opinion of those present.

In this period of reaction and disaster the  
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### Conspiracy to Defraud Elevator Owner

J. E. Thorp, manager of C. C. Buck's elevator at Dana, Ia., made out checks in payment for grain pretended to have been bought of fictitious persons, which checks, with the connivance of bank cashier, U. W. Walton, and without proper endorsement by Thorp, were deposited to the credit of his personal account in the City Trust & Savings Bank at Paton, a town 6 miles north.

For some loads of corn sold out of the elevator Thorp failed to send the money to Mr. Buck at Iowa Falls, the check given by the buyer being deposited by Thorp to his personal account. In this way several thousand dollars of Mr. Buck's money got into Thorp's personal account.

It followed of course that the elevator did not contain the amount of grain that the books showed had been paid for. This might have been discovered in the course of time had not the elevator burned at 11 p. m., May 6, 1930, the origin having been incendiary.

The fire insurance companies prefer not to pay for grain insured but not in an elevator at the time of the fire; and in this case checked up the records and discovered that instead of 16,046 bus. of oats and 5,040 bus. of corn there was probably only 8,000 bus. in the house. The fire marshal was called in and took Mr. Thorp into custody, with the result that he was indicted for larceny, embezzlement, false pretenses and forgery. After several months' delay he was brought to trial Mar. 23, 1931, and pleaded guilty to cheating by false pretenses. He was sentenced to 7 years in the penitentiary, but paroled by the court. He was fined \$500 and paid all grand jury and court costs.

The banker paid Mr. Buck \$5,000 in settlement without a contest. It is believed that Mr. Thorp did not set the fire himself, but that others aided in the fraud.

A bill providing for an equalization fee for wheat exports will be introduced by Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota as soon as Congress convenes. Senator Norbeck says the Farm Board made a mistake when it hoarded wheat instead of selling it abroad at once. "The surplus is an ever present menace to the wheat market," he said.



J. E. Thorp, Dana, Ia., Guilty



# Elevator Superintendents Meeting Arousing Much Interest

The penthouse on the topmost roof of the Sherman Hotel, famed for its use by royal visitors to the Windy City, by politicians and screen stars, and notable private gatherings, beautifully furnished and well-kept, was the scene of the 2nd annual gathering of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America. The seclusion of the convention quarters kept the delegates together and helped to promote friendly relations, and during the intermissions between meetings, lunch and the banquet, many of the delegates enjoyed the view of Chicago towers.

The convention was held April 6, 7 and 8, three days of subjects close to the hearts of terminal elevator superintendents, from which every delegate seemed to profit. Sessions were held in the long, hall-like sun-room of the penthouse, more popularly known about the Sherman hotel as the "Bungalow on the Roof."

## Monday Morning Session

The morning of the first day was largely devoted to registration and informal gatherings among the delegates, open to everyone and at which all took advantage of their opportunities to become acquainted.

VICE-PRES. E. H. KARP, Chicago, called the convention to order, and introduced Col. Robert Isham Randolph, who performed the rites of officially welcoming the delegates.

J. FRANK SMITH, Chicago, director, made the response, expressing the appreciation of the delegates for the warm welcome they were tendered.

SEC'Y D. M. CLARK, Chicago, made his annual report, calling attention of the delegates to the activities of the organization since its organization last September, to the steady growth in membership, to a few of the problems of elevator superintendents and the program being developed by the Society for the elimination of evils with which they are beset.

"We cannot hope to reach the millenium in terminal elevator operation with each elevator superintendent working out his problems without the advantages of contact with his fellow superintendents; nor can we hope to gain many of the things we want without close association and presentation of a solidified front in the interests of all."

VICE-PRES. KARP, substituting for Pres. Wood of Baltimore, reported:

### Ass'n Progress

Organization of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents had its inception in a meeting between Pres. Wood and myself in Baltimore a little more than a year ago last November. We were in some despair as to whether such a society could be formed, tho neither of us had any doubt regarding the benefits to be gained for all members and for the industry.

The problem was taken up with Charles S. Clark, managing editor of what was then Grain Dealers Journal, now Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, who became enthusiastic about the possibilities for benefit to the trade and contributed generously of his time, energy and facilities for publicity to the organization and development of the Society.

No organization grows overnight. It takes time and effort and work on the part of the membership. The Society has shown a steady growth and highly satisfactory progress to date. The increase in membership has come rapidly, so that we are encouraged and feel that the visions of the organizers must inevitably be realized.

SEC'Y DEAN M. CLARK, made several announcements, in which he made reference

to the passing of Jack Peterson, superintendent of the Western Maryland Ry. elevator at Port Covington, Md., one of the first members of the society, and the regret of the organization at losing so whole-hearted an enthusiast.

"Efforts are being made to gain a change of heart on the part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in regard to the use of fumigants which may leave some slight odor on the grain, tho this may be soon dispersed by ordinary handling before the grain reaches the processor. To this end I've talked with Mr. Beasley of the Grain Supervision Division and want to urge that every one of you write him a letter explaining why you use certain fumigants, how they do not harm the grain, and how much safer they are to handle than such an explosive substance as carbon bisulphide, which now seems to be favored by the Department."

GILBERT SCHENK, Kansas City: The contention of the Department of Agriculture has been that use of fumigants which leave an odor, no matter how slight, affords the elevator superintendents an opportunity to cover up the odor of smut or must, if not too prevalent, thereby confusing the watchful eyes and nose of the government supervisor. Smutty and musty wheat grades down according to the degree of smut or must present and the use of a fumigant that leaves an odor will cover up the smell of these grading factors.

There are a number of fumigants on the market which are now in common use and are proving highly satisfactory. But because the Department took its present attitude when little was known about fumigants other than carbon bisulphide, its ruling was so worded as to lead elevator superintendents all over the country to think this highly explosive substance was the only thing which should be used for fumigating grain.

If each of you would write to Mr. Beasley and tell him about the fumigant you are now using and your experience with it, I am sure the wording of the ruling would be changed so that such fumigants could be put on the preferred list and the dangers attending the use of carbon bisulphide by inexperienced elevator superintendents would be removed.

VICE-PRES. KARP read a letter from the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. describing Carboxide and its method of application in grain fumigation, a new process which has just been developed, and entails the piping of one or more bins for the thorough dissemination of the fumigant thru the grain.

BONDED GRAIN: Discussion was centered for a short time on bonded grain and the domestic law that Canadian grain held in storage in American elevators must be moved within ten months, whereas American grain held in Canadian elevators can be left a much greater period without violation of bond.

OSCAR OLSEN, Duluth: This is not much of a problem with us. Only one elevator at the Head of the Lakes is bonded to store Canadian grain, and it doesn't use its bond very much. The problem is one of eastern elevators such as those at Buffalo.

SEC'Y CLARK made reference to the idea of Mr. Miller for installing economical car dumpers in terminal elevators, which would tip the cars upward after the fashion of car unloaders in South African elevators, or the method employed by truck dumps in country elevators, provided the railroads could be persuaded to provide cars with a door, near the floor, at each end, which could be opened for the passage of grain.

The problem of getting the cooperation of the railroads and the cost of preparing such cars to hold grain were considered too great for such benefits that might be gained, which caused the assemblage to frown upon the idea.

VICE-PRES. KARP reported on proceedings of the Rubber Manufacturers Ass'n Conference on Standardizing Specifications for Grain Elevator Belting, saying:

### Standardization of Rubber Belting

At the technical meeting in March four railroads and one machinery manufacturer were represented in addition to technicians from the rubber industry. What was expected to be a short meeting brought up so many subjects for discussion that it had to be extended to more than twice its intended period.

As a result of that meeting a series of tests are being developed to the end that standard specifications can be fixed for grain elevator belting. At present there is wide variation to the response of belting to the tests used by different manufacturers.

The manufacturers learned among other things that 32 oz. duck makes a good base for a leg belt, but that it is not pliable enough for conveyors, where 28 oz. duck proves much more satisfactory.

While most of the elevators are using belt with 16 lb. and even as low as 12 lb. friction tests, much better results are obtained from belt with 20 to 24 lb. friction tests. Grain elevator superintendents present learned that the 20 to 24 lb. friction test belt is made for other industries so that it can be furnished the grain industry without undue high cost.

The results of the tests on various belting, developed in the interests of standardization of grain elevator belting, are now in the course of tabulation and we hope soon to be able to make them public.

W. R. YOUNG, Zeleny Thermometer Systems, Chicago, spoke briefly, saying:

### Exchanging Ideas

My experiences in traveling over this country and dealing with its grain industry leads to the inevitable conclusion that much can be gained by the industry from these meetings and conferences between its elevator superintendents. I never talk to an elevator superintendent that I do not pick up elevator ideas from an engineering standpoint and such exchange of ideas between yourselves cannot fail of benefiting the entire industry.

### Luncheon

A very pleasant informal luncheon was served delegates in the dining room of the "Bungalow on the Roof," shortly after closing the first session, a meal that each not only enjoyed but upon which each enthusiastically commented. The surroundings were right and the serving unimpaired by the customary failings of serving large gatherings, which kept everybody in good humor.

### Monday Afternoon Session

The second session opened in the penthouse meeting room Monday afternoon with J. Frank Smith, Chicago, vice-pres., in the chair.

BENNETT CHAPPLE, Middletown, O., vice-pres. American Rolling Mill Co., talked briefly on the broad subject, "Spider and the Fly." He discussed the development of mergers, mergers of interest, of finance and now of effort, liking the formation of trade ass'ns to the joining of business institutions for the common good. Mergers of effort enabled men to learn from each other and to profit from each others' experience.

LOUIS A. SAYRE, Chicago, superintendent of some of this country's largest storage units, talked briefly on possible construction of terminal elevators during the next few years, calling attention to the attitude of the Farm Board and the question of whether or not the United States government would continue to support the buying and hording disposition of the Farmers National Grain Corp. With wheat moving normally, he said, a very few years will see sufficient terminal elevator capacity to meet all needs, but if hording continues it will require building a great many more elevators to hold the grain American farmers will raise.



**BONDED GRAIN:** Further discussion of the 10 mos. limit on Canadian grain held in American elevators under bond, brought out that the bonded elevator can secure an extension of time to another 10 months by application to the ruling office of the Internal Revenue Department. Storing of Canadian wheat, it was said, is less hazardous than storing American wheat because it is good quality and much more likely to stay in good condition. Canadian markets carry on an active trade in low grade wheats which keeps such grades out of dead storage, and almost eliminates them from the problems of the terminal elevator superintendent.

**EUGENE ARMS,** Chicago, Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, discussed fire insurance and the efforts of mutual companies to eliminate the hazards which cause fires and dust explosions. The destruction of an elevator thru a dust explosion, he said, is less important than the destruction of life which frequently accompanies it. It is this responsibility which should motivate every company to take every possible precaution against the possibility of such accidents.

**C. W. RILEY,** Kansas City, was the first to reply to the question, "Can you guarantee grades on grain stored in your elevator under public storage provisions?" The only way such guarantee can be given, said Mr. Riley, is thru giving the superintendent unlimited authority to handle the grain in such manner as his judgment dictates. If the grain is subject to moving and treating only at the discretion of the storer, it is subject also to the mistakes in judgment of the storer.

**MR. ANDERSON,** Chicago: We do not guarantee the condition of any grain stored in our elevator, but take such precautions as we can, and shift the responsibility for condition to the owner of the grain by notifying him of such moving and treating as it needs. Then it is up to him to extend authority for action and for charges which handling the grain entails.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

### Banquet

An excellent banquet was served the delegates and their guests at 7 o'clock p. m. Monday.

**TOASTMASTER KARP** made everybody feel acquainted thru his clever introductions of new faces and comments about their owners.

Speakers of the evening were Bennett Chapple, Middletown, O., vice-pres., American Rolling Mill Co., and Jim Cook, engineer with James Stewart Corp'tn., who supervised construction of the 2,000,000 bu. elevator at Kherson, Russia.

**MR. CHAPPLE** delighted the guests with his conversational discussion of the changing tides of business, making familiar comparisons to show how invention has changed the modes and manner of living and developed civilization to its present high state.

"Changing tides of business," said Mr. Chapple, "are ruthless. They sweep all before them and force us to adapt ourselves to ride the crest, or be swept under and drowned thru our stubborn refusal to meet the new conditions with willing change. The surest thing of life is change."

**MR. COOK,** who recently returned from 10 months in Russia, as advisory supervisor on construction of the 2,000,000 bu. elevator his company designed, the largest that country has ever attempted, told of the conditions under which he worked, of the poor tools and laborious methods of the Russians, of their worship of American methods and painful striving to emulate them.

"Russia," said Mr. Cook, "has almost limitless resources, but little means with which to develop and use them. Wonderful

deposits of coal, yet no heat in the homes; modern tractor factories, but no steel made available for manufacturing the machines; great natural mineral deposits and the poorest of transportation to get its commodities to market. What is done is done with manual labor, after the manner in which I imagine the early Egyptian kings built their monstrous pyramids."

### Tuesday Morning Session

The third session of the convention was held in the Four Georges Room of the Sherman Hotel, opening Tuesday morning with vice-pres. Karp in the chair.

**OSCAR W. OLSEN,** Duluth, talked on "Our Safety School," discussing safety measures around terminal elevators and the schools on safety held for elevator employees at the Head of the Lakes. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

**ERLING FOSS,** Sodertelje, Sweden, described a new vacuum drying process for grain which has been developed by the Svenska Maskinverken. The advantage of this process, said Mr. Foss, is its ability thoroly to dry grain with low temperatures, thus maintaining germination.

The cost of operating this type drier, said Mr. Foss, is small, because of the small amount of heat required, tho the original cost of the mechanism is considerably greater than that of American machines.

**MR. STERLING,** Chicago, talked on rubber belting, and its care. Put enough tension on the belt to keep it from slipping on the driving pulley, said Mr. Sterling, and keep it carefully lined up so as to avoid undue wear at any one point. Idler pulleys should always turn freely, the lagging on the driving pulley should be heavy enough to prevent the appearance of bolt heads. Avoid grease on rubber, as grease deteriorates it more quickly than any of the other substances with which rubber commonly comes in contact.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

### Tuesday Afternoon Session

The fourth session opened at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday with Vice-Pres. Karp in the chair.

**JOS. A. SCHMITZ,** Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, talked briefly on organization and cooperation between organizations.

"The Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department," said Mr. Schmitz, "has certain definite duties to perform in connection with the weighing of grain in and out of store. Its duties bring it in direct contact with superintendents and operators of elevators at Chicago. The weighing department is familiar with the work of the elevator superintendents and their assistants and they in turn know definitely what the public expects from the weighing department. It is a mutual appreciation of our various problems that makes us helpful to each other and we learn to help rather than to hinder each other in our various tasks. Good weights make for better and more business and this in turn results in good for all concerned."

"The word 'cooperation' is very much overworked, yet where there is cooperation between the various interests engaged in any industry the work of all is lightened and much unnecessary unpleasantness is avoided, and this is brought about without any relinquishing of rights or principles."

"The prime object of forming an ass'n among a craft is to disseminate information so that each member might gain by the recounting of the experiences of other members. If, in addition to this, as ass'n may have the benefit of the ideas, counsel and experiences of men closely allied with their

business, the sum total of good derived from a membership in such a fraternity would necessarily be increased."

**MR. AMES,** Chicago, discussed the use of ethylene oxide and dry ice in fumigating grain, the combination being nine parts of dry ice to one of ethylene oxide. This mixture is made outside the elevator and dumped in on the grain as a bin is being filled, usually being introduced to the bin thru the stream of grain. Dry ice is used to cool the fumigant and keep it from evaporating before it has an opportunity to work on fumigating the grain.

Carboxide was also explained by Mr. Ames, as a mixture of 9 parts of carbon dioxide with one of ethylene oxide, put up in tanks and introduced into the grain stream under pressure.

**JOHN M. BAER,** Chicago, Fumigation Engineering Co., further discussed the use of ethylene oxide in fumigation, dealing particularly with its effect on fruits and vegetables.

**V. L. FULKERSON,** Kansas City, discussed a method for introducing fumigants into the grain stream under pressure so as thoroly to disseminate the fumigant and kill the bugs before the grain absorbed the fumigant.

**GILBERT SCHENK,** Kansas City, discussed experiments with chemicals in fumigating grain, the time element in fumigation, gas absorption by grain, exposure of insects to fumigant, in his talk as part of the discussion of fumigation.

**MR. BURGSTER,** an insurance man, told about the influence of insurance companies on fumigants. If fumigants so poisonous as to mean death to man are used, said Mr. Burgster, the elevator must be emptied of human life. Than if a fire starts firemen dare not enter the building and the entire building is lost except for the possible interception of a sprinkling system, which may or may not be able to cope with the blaze. He told about one such fire, where the sprinkling system proved inadequate and the elevator was destroyed.

### BIOLOGICAL GASES

**EUGENE ARMS.** The Mutual Fire Prevention Buro does not approve fumigants, it simply gives them a rating and it is left to the insurance companies to do their own approving. We do not like to see carbon bisulphide used because it is highly explosive. Experiments with fumigants continue and it is to be hoped that some day the ideal fumigant will be found.

The subject of biological gases in connection with grain is just being entered. Ground peanut hulls, oats and some other products are known to be subject to spontaneous combustion in storage. As they heat they give off a gas, similar to swamp gas.

Experiments have shown that when the heating process kills and destroys its own bacteria the heating stops. Yet this cannot be so. The heating must continue or there would be no spontaneous ignition.

When the ignition point has been reached in spontaneous combustion under experiment, a puff, hardly large enough to be called an explosion, but nevertheless a considerable puff, has always been observed to come before the fire. This undoubtedly is the biological gases exploding before the flame and clearing the air for combustion.

**HILL SHEPARDSON,** Minneapolis, told about a Scalperator which has been developed by his company, a combination machine for scalping and asperating grain, which machine, he said, has unusually high capacity and is particularly useful where such treatment is desired before processing.

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# Many Big Elevator Construction Contracts To Be Let

The spring of 1931 opens with an unprecedented number of large terminal elevator projects definitely scheduled to be built immediately. With the present storage capacity of terminal markets already well filled the coming of the new crop in July demands that construction be rushed to provide additional grain bins.

At Kansas City alone 8 big storage houses are contemplated. Here 10,900,000 bus. of additional capacity is assured, with 2,000,000 more in the offing.

Chicago, Buffalo, Hutchinson, Kan., Minneapolis, Superior, Moose Jaw, Vancouver and Lethbridge will erect one or more large units.

Vast quantities of cement will be required, as well as thousands of tons of reinforcing steel. Miles upon miles of rubber belting will be needed for the grain conveyors in the cupolas above and in the basements below the storage bins.

Some of the projects definitely assured follow:

**Albany, N. Y.**, Port District Commission.  
**Amarillo, Tex.**, J. Perry Burrus, 1,000,000 bus.

**Blackwell, Okla.**, Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co., 400,000 bus., contract for plans to Horner & Wyatt.

**Brownwood, Tex.**, Austin Mill & Grain Co.  
**Buffalo, N. Y.**, Commander-Larabee Corp., 2,000-bbl. mill and elevator; Hecker H. O. Co. also.

**Chicago, Ill.**, Rosenbaum Bros., 1,000,000 bus. Calumet Elevator; let to M. A. Long Co.; Rosenbaum Grain Corporation 1,500,000 bus. Irondale Elevator, contract to Jas. Stewart Corp. C. & N. W. R. R. 25,000,000 bus.

**Childress, Texas.**  
**Dodge City, Kan.**, Dodge City Co-op. Exchange, 200,000 bus.; also Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n.

**Duluth, Minn.**, Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul.

**Erie, Pa.**, Erie Elevator of Penn. R. R. operated by Western Stevedoring Co., 1,300,000 bus.

**Evansville, Ind.**, Acme-Evans Co., 150,000 bus.

**Fairmont, Minn.**, Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, 500,000 bus.

**Fort Worth, Tex.**, Lone Star Elevators, 750,000 bus.

**Fremont, Neb.**, Nebraska Consolidated Flour Mills Corp., 130,000 bus.

**Grafton, O.**, United Mills Co., 500,000 bus. contract to Jones & Hettelsater.

**Grampus Bay, Oswego, N. Y.**, New York, Ont. & W. R. R. Co.

**Grand Forks, N. D.**, North Dakota Terminal, 1,000,000 bus.

**Hutchinson, Kan.**, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; also C. B. Jennings 150,000 bus.

**Indiana Harbor, Ind.**, New York Central, operated by Bartlett-Frazier Co.

**Jamestown, N. D.**, Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul.

**Junction City, Kan.**, Hogan Milling Co. 215,000 bus., plans by Horner & Wyatt.

**Kansas City, Mo.**, Eagle Elevator of Vanderslice-Lynds, 750,000 bus.; Kansas Elevator of Mo. Pac. R. R. operated by Hall Baker Grain Co., 3,000,000 bus.; Missouri Pacific Elevator, 2,500,000 bus., contract to Patti Const. Co.; Norris Grain Co., 1,250,000 bus.; Rock Island Elevator operated by Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., 1,400,000 bus., contract to Jas. Stewart Corp.; Katy Elevator operated by Uhlmann Grain Co., 1,000,000 bus., contract to Jas. Stewart Corp.; Wabash Elevator, operated by Uhlmann Grain Co., 1,000,000 bus.

**Lewiston, Idaho**, Lewiston Grain Growers, 200,000 bus.

**Max, N. D.**, Farmers Union Terminal Elevator Ass'n, 1,000,000 bus.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**, Froedtert Grain & Malt- ing Co., 1,000,000 bus.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**, Archer, Daniels, Mid- land Co., contract to McKenzie-Hague Co.; also W. P. Devereux Co.

**Minot, N. D.**, Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn.

**Nebraska City, Neb.**, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., 900,000 bus.

**Newton, Kan.**, Midland Flour Mills.

**Omaha, Neb.**, C. M. St. P. & P. R. R.; also Missouri Pacific R. R. at South Omaha.

**Port Arthur, Tex.**, Kansas City Southern R. R. 2,500,000 bus.

**St. Louis, Mo.**, Ralston Purina Co., 500,000 bus. contract to Jones Hettelsater Const. Co.

**Sioux City, Ia.**, G. N. R. R. operated by Flanley Grain Co.

**Springfield, Mo.**, Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co.

**Stuttgart, Ark.**, Hoevels Elevator & Stor- age Co., 300,000 bus.

**Superior, Wis.**, Archer, Daniels, Midland Co., 1,500,000 bus.; also Cargill Grain Co., and Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n 2,000,000 bus.

**Texas City, Tex.**, Texas City Terminal Ry. Co.

**Topeka, Kan.**, C. E. Robinson Elevator Co., 500,000 bus.

**Weehawken, N. J.**, New York Central Ele- vator.

**Wellington, Kan.**, Terminal Elevator Co. operated by Walcott & Lincoln, 500,000 bus.

**Wolf Point, Mont.**, Farmers Union Ter- minal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., 250,000 bus.

**Edmonton, Alberta**, Alberta Pacific Grain Co.; also Government Grain Elevator, 1,000,- 000 bus.

**Fort Churchill, Man.**, Government Eleva- tor, 2,500,000 bus.

**Lethbridge, Alta.**, Canadian Government, 2,000,000 bus.

**Meaford, Ont.**, Collingwood Terminals, 2,000,000 bus.

**Montreal, Que.**, Canada Malting Co., 600,- 000 bus. contract to E. G. M. Cape & Co.

**Moose Jaw, Sask.**, Canadian Government, 2,000,000 bus. contract to Bennett & White Const. Co.

**Saskatoon, Sask.**, Canadian Government, 2,000,000 bus., contract to Bennett & White Const. Co.

**Vancouver, B. C.**, Vancouver Harbor Com- mission, 1,000,000 bus.; also Northern Eleva- tor Co. (Pv); and Harbor Commission, oper- ated by United Grain Growers, 2,500,000 bus.

**Woolford, Alta.**, Midland Pacific Grain Co.

## Chairman Stone Tells Farmers How Farm Relief Saved the Banks

Speaking before the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchin- son, Mar. 24, Chairman Jas. C. Stone, told how the Farm Board came to the aid of the bankers in November by holding up the price of wheat after the farmers had sold their crops. He said:

When wheat prices dropped about the 15th of November to a level close to 70c in Chi- cago, we found out definitely that if the market dropped another cent or two per bushel there were at least 40,000,000 to 50,- 000,000 bus. of wheat held by various parties upon which moneys had been borrowed from the banks which would have been dumped on an unwilling market at this level to pro- tect these loans.

If this had been done, it was the opinion of some of the best-informed grain men in the country that American wheat prices would have gone considerably below 50c per bushel at Chicago, which would have meant financial disaster, not only to the farmers who still had their wheat on hand, but would have meant the closing of hundreds of banks in the middle west.

The damage this would have done is almost incalculable. It would have reached and affected practically every character of busi- ness.

Mr. Stone did not say what would be the effect on the market later if the Farm Board sold the 200,000,000 bus. or more of wheat now held by the Government. If he con- sidered the sale of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. disastrous what would be the effect of four times that quantity? Has the Farm Board merely postponed the day of reckon- ing only to make the debacle more ruinous?

## Pacific Wheat Must Go for Export

The Pacific Northwest wheat situation continues to await the official starter's signal as far as any activity is concerned, and this signal will have to come from the Farm Board.

The stabilized price here is about 20c a bushel over the offering price of comparable grades of Canadians for export from Van- couver, B. C. It has been reported that some 60 to 80,000 long tons of space have been booked for April, May shipment from Vancouver, indicating the policy being adopted by our neighbor on the North of clearing the way for the new crop. It is very probable that this activity will firm ocean freight and make it increasingly dif- ficult to move the large stocks of our own Pacific Northwest wheat when the Farm Board decides to release its holdings in this area.

There is only one place to dispose of these stocks, place them afloat for export, and this is becoming more difficult by the attitude developing in consuming countries toward our Government control. This is shown by a hesitancy abroad to accept official Federal grade certificates as final. This has never occurred before and is not the fault of the particular department but rather the inclina- tion of foreigners to include all Government control of this country in their interpreta- tion of our Agricultural Marketing Act.— Portland Grain Exchange.

## Elevator Building in Argentina

Work has now been completed on the fourth grain elevator to be constructed by the Ass'n of Argentine Cooperatives and the Argentine Grain Pool, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Jule B. Smith, assistant trade commissioner in Buenos Aires. The new grain elevator is located at Tancacha, Province of Cordoba. It has a capacity of 7,000 metric tons (260,- 000 bus.), which will be augmented by 2,000 (73,000 bus.) capacity in the terminal eleva- tor being built at Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. The construction is of reinforced con- crete, steel, steel frame and galvanized sid- ing and is fireproof thruout.

In addition to the four completed eleva- tors, construction is well advanced on two more structures, and these will be followed by several others on which construction has been begun. The terminal grain elevator now under construction at the Port of Rosario, is to be the receiving and forward- ing point for all grains shipped from the above mentioned interior elevators. This terminal and shipping elevator is to have a capacity of 60,000 metric tons (2,275,000 bus.) and it is intended that 30 interior ele- vators will each have a 2,000-ton interest in it. The first section of this terminal elevator will have a capacity of 20,000 tons (730,000 bus.) and will be completed soon. Three or more sections will be added as required. The latest machinery will be installed especially for cleaning, grading and classifying the grain into the most convenient grades to meet the export demand.

## Elevator Superintendents' Meeting

[Continued from page 426]

HENRY RICHARDSON, Clifton, N. J., Richardson Scale Co., and "daddy" of the car dumper now becoming a familiar sight among terminal elevators, described the Richardson "Totalizer" for accurate weigh- ing of incoming grain.

O. W. RANDOLPH, Toledo, O., O. W. Randolph Co., told about a new heater he is now in the course of developing.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning. [The last day's sessions of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America will appear in the next number of the Journals.]



## Supply Trade

**Silver Creek, N. Y.**—The S. Howes Co. has just issued a profusely illustrated brochure covering in interesting detail the Eureka-Invincible machinery installed in the G. L. F. elevator and feed mill at Buffalo. A copy of this brochure will be sent upon request.

**Ithaca, N. Y.**—F. C. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Morse Chain Co., announces the appointment of Walter W. Bertram as sales manager of the Industrial Chain Division; the appointment of A. B. Wray, former sales manager, to the position of chief engineer in charge of all industrial chain engineering and the appointment of R. W. Appleton as purchasing agent.

**Muncy, Pa.**—We are receiving an increasing number of letters from feed mill owners complaining of the activities of portable hammer mills in their territories. We are of the opinion that this traveling feed mill is but a passing fancy that will soon die from the burden of its own difficulties. We shall not build any class of equipment that will bring direct competition with the wholesale and retail feed manufacturer on whom we depend for business.—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Feed King Corporation, manufacturer of the Feed King Oat Huller, announces having entered into a sales agreement with Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc., for sale of the Feed King. The territory to be covered including all states east of the Rocky Mountains with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. Direct representatives are covering these latter states. Negotiations were completed with Kipp-Kelly Limited, 68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada, for manufacturing the Feed King in Canada, to be distributed by the Canadian Feed King Corp., Ltd.

### Maroa and Bel-Kel Mfg. Co's Unite with Pneumatic Machinery Corp.

The Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corporation has been incorporated with offices and factory at Dayton, Ohio. The new corporation is a consolidation of the Maroa Manufacturing Co. and the Bel-Kel Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill., and the Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co. of Decatur, Ill., foremost manufacturers of air blast car loaders.

The new plant is a two-story brick building with approximately fifteen thousand square feet of floor space. It has been equipped with up-to-date machinery, and production of loaders was started March 15.

In addition to the regular line of "BOSS" and "KELSO" Loaders which it is now manufacturing, the corptn. has added several new models and can now supply air blast machines which will load wheat, corn, oats or any other granular materials. The models range in capacity from 750 bus. per hour to 2500 bus. of wheat or corn, and 4,000 bus. of oats per hour.

Glenn A. Rimbey, who for many years has been connected with the grain loading machinery trade, has been retained as general manager of the new corporation.

Six broadcasts on grain marketing were put out each day during the week Mar. 16 to 21 by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Duluth Board of Trade over stations KFJR Bismarck and WDAY Fargo.

### Grasshoppers Emerging Early

Early emergence of grasshoppers has been reported in Missouri, South Dakota, Florida and Mississippi, the earliest on record in Missouri. Serious damage in North Dakota is possible if spring weather is favorable. More hoppers were present late last summer in western Montana than at any time since the series of bad outbreaks which began in 1917. They are also on the increase in north-central and eastern Montana, but not to the point indicating possibility of a serious outbreak in the eastern part.

The situation will bear close observation. Unless eggs prematurely hatch and are destroyed, or a prolonged wet period follows normal hatching, serious damage can be expected in heavily infested sections.—R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co.

This is a note of encouragement for the turkey raisers.

### Nebraska Dealers Meet at Central City

[Continued from page 424]

established grain trade with related businesses will gird themselves to fight off further afflictions from the reorganized agency, and will work for a return to sound economic methods, under the old rule of supply and demand, was the consensus.

**Those present were:** Besides eight from Central City came E. D. Bruce, of Grand Island; W. A. Carmine, Polk; R. A. Collier and R. S. Dickinson, Grand Island; Gerald Eherenberger, Columbus; D. E. Gammel, Columbus; Ray M. Guilford, Marquette; Art Hostetler, Wood River; J. M. Johnson, Aurora; Harry Lewis, Clarks; Herbert Lucks, Grand Island; F. S. Maroney, Columbus; W. J. Newton, Polk; O. C. Reichmeier, Surprise; R. F. Rethenbrink, Grand Island; C. O. Rodme, Hordville; W. D. and Allan Stewart, York; E. L. Thelen, Wood River.

From Omaha were F. C. Bell, H. A. Butler, A. W. and J. N. Campbell, A. G. Ellick, E. A. Lucke, J. F. Mead, R. W. Sage and W. F. Shepard.

## Books Received

**OATS In The Northeastern States** is a farmers bulletin giving valuable suggestions on preparing the soil, sowing and harvesting oats and the choice of seed, for New York, Pennsylvania and New England, the newer and superior varieties named being Cornelian, Comewell, Empire, Ithacan, Standwell and Upright. Farmers Bulletin No. 1659, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**CONTROL OF CORN DISEASES In Illinois** by the selection of seed is treated of exhaustively in a bulletin by Benjamin Koehler and Jas R. Holbert, well illustrated with engravings and color reproductions of ears attacked by rot. Selection by the stalk, ear and kernel is adequately covered, and an added chapter gives reliable seed treatment. Circular 364, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

**The Kansas City Board of Trade**, from 1869 to 1931, is a brief history that for the first time collects in one brochure the historical facts incident to the growth of the leading commercial organization of the Southwest. The "Commercial Club" began in 1857, went out of existence in the Civil War turmoil, after which the "Commercial Exchange" was organized in February, 1869, comprising all business interests. In 1887 grain calls were held two or three times a day. In 1895 the Exchange was reorganized into the Board of Trade with 200 memberships and J. K. Davidson as pres. It was after this that Kansas City enjoyed the greatest expansion in its grain and milling business, an expansion that is continuing at the present time with the addition of millions of bushels of new storage for grain in elevators during 1931. With its well executed engravings and excellent printing this history reflects credit on its author, T. J. Tanner, of the Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its 19th annual meeting Apr. 28 to May 1 at Atlantic City, N. J.

### Farm Board's Price Advance Schedule

The Farm Board's announcement of its plan for advancing wheat prices every 10 days from 82½c on April 1 to June 30, it is estimated that it would mean a cash price at the end of June of 87c for No. 2 hard f. o. b. Chicago, drew the following comment from S. C. Harris:

"Presumably this represents ordinary grades and customary premiums would be exacted for better qualities. It seems to us quite clear that the normal domestic consumption covers the amount that can be disposed of and that there will be no incentive to stock up, altho millers and users might buy with a trifle more security for a few weeks ahead, knowing that there will be no drastic cut in prices at least until after June 30."

### Cereal Manufacture Increasing

The Bureau of the Census has recently given out figures on data collected in 1930 on the manufacture of cereal preparations.

In 1929 the total value of products made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of cereal preparations amounted to \$175,223,126, an increase of 12.6 per cent as compared with \$155,563,286 reported for 1927, the last preceding census year. The total for 1929 is made up as follows: Breakfast foods, \$108,944,758; coffee substitutes, 15,883,015 pounds, \$5,071,447; prepared flour, 526,385,527 pounds, \$20,329,412; other cereal preparations, \$302,369; other products, \$40,575,140.

Prepared flour showed the greatest increase in the two years, from 115,529,562 pounds in 1927 to 526,385,527 pounds in 1929, or 355 per cent. Production of coffee substitutes fell from 27,000,000 to 15,000,000 lbs., which may have been due in part to the collapse of the Brazilian government's coffee valorization.

The number of establishments increased from 77 to 121 in the two years.

### Fractional H.P. Motors with Interchangeable Mountings

The Century Electric Co. announces a new line of fractional horse power motors having mounting dimensions interchangeable—in Repulsion Start Induction Single Phase, Split Phase Single Phase, Squirrel Cage Induction Three Phase, and DC types.

The bearing brackets of this design offer unusual protection against falling objects, dirt, or dripping water. These motors have rolled steel frames, welded steel feet, slotted for belt adjustment, and bearings machined from phosphor bronze castings. They are equipped with the Century Wool Yarn System of Lubrication.



Fractional H. P. Motors With Interchangeable Mounting



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

## CALIFORNIA

Patterson, Cal.—The G. H. Croley Co. has had a flour mill installed in its plant.

El Monte, Cal.—Ralph Boone has been appointed grain buyer for the C. C. Stafford Grain & Milling Co., of this place.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers seventh annual convention will be held in this city on Apr. 24 and 25.

Van Nuys, Cal.—Edward Glesby, proprietor of the Security Feed & Supply Co., is erecting a mill and warehouse building on his property, to cost \$5,200.

Gridley, Cal.—Improvements planned for the Gridley Rice & Feed Mill include a large office to connect directly with a new scale platform, the wing on the corner of Magnolia and Virginia Sts. to be torn down to make room for the office. New equipment will be installed in the mill, also. Harvey McCracken is the new manager.

Norwalk, Cal.—Williams Bros. are erecting a \$100,000 addition to their hay and grain establishment here, the first unit of which will be a building 100 feet long, three stories high, and includes four storage tanks of 150-ton capacity. Up-to-date machinery and equipment has been ordered and is coming from the East by water. It is hoped to have the first unit completed by the 1st of April.

Bellevue (Santa Rosa p. o.), Cal.—The G. H. Croley Co. has installed in its Bellevue plant new up-to-date power equipment for mixing manufactured mashes and dairy and poultry feeds. This company, whose office headquarters are in San Francisco, operates nine different branches thruout central and northern California, all of which are now equipped with special feed mixing machinery.

## CANADA

Morrisburg, Ont.—Willis Salmon's grist and lumber mill burned recently; loss, \$15,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is reported that the Searle Grain Co., of Winnipeg, contemplates the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here.

Montreal, Que.—The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., is said to have let the contract for the erection of a 600,000-bu. grain elevator, to be of re-inforced concrete, with central marine tower, to E. G. M. Cape & Co.

Cheltenham, Ont.—Parker & Wilson, of Shelburne, Ont., whose flour mill at that place was burned, as reported in the Feb. 11 Journals, have bot the Cheltenham Mill from George Townsend and will continue operations.

Chatham, Ont.—The elevator and milling plant of Kent Mills, on the bank of the River Thames in the heart of this city, burned during the night of Mar. 17; loss, more than \$100,000. The elevator collapsed shortly after midnight.

Toronto, Ont.—According to the half-yearly report issued here on Mar. 17, the Maple Leaf Milling Co. for the first six months under new management, ended Jan. 31, 1931, had a net profit of \$248,828, as compared with an operating loss in the previous full year of \$3,031,321.

Winnipeg, Man.—Upon application of the directors of the Ruthenian Farmers Elvtr. Co., Ltd., an order has been made winding up the company, and the Winnipeg Trust Co., of Canada, has been appointed provisional liquidator. At a recent meeting of the company's shareholders it was decided to ask for the order. The company operates eight country elevators, with headquarters in this city.

Burnaby, B. C.—The elevator and warehouse of the Fowler Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., was damaged by fire Mar. 21; loss, \$25,000; partly insured. It was found that burglars had torn the dial off the safe but had obtained no money, and were probably frightened off by the fire, which they may have started. The elevator was full of grain and about 15 carloads of mixed grain and feed was in the warehouse at the time of the fire.

Winnipeg, Man.—The name of the firm of Clark & Martin, grain stock and bond brokers, has been changed to A. P. White & Co. As neither Mr. Clark nor Mr. Martin are now in the partnership, which is composed of A. P. White, controlling partner, and Charles Neilson, junior partner, Mr. White decided to change the name. The firm under Mr. White's management, has enjoyed an enviable reputation for over 20 years, and had no interest in or connection with Clark Martin & Co., Ltd., now in liquidation.

## COLORADO

Sedgwick, Colo.—Lewis M. Woodman is installing an all-steel truck dump, furnished by the R. R. Howell Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Denver, Colo.—Wm. R. Hildebrand, traveling man for the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. for 22 years, died at his home in this city, on Mar. 22, at the age of 62 years. He was one of the oldest and best known traveling men in the state.

## ILLINOIS

Woodbine, Ill.—The Woodbine Feed Ass'n is opening its feed mill in the former Fred Arnold elevator, which the new company has acquired.

Warren, Ill.—The Warren Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$21,942 and assets at \$14,187.

Rushville, Ill.—The elevator here owned by the Schultz-Baujan Milling Co., of Beardstown, Ill., burned during the night of Mar. 23. It was a total loss.

Decatur, Ill.—The grain offices of E. W. Bailey & Co. in the Sufferin Bldg. have recently been enlarged and remodeled and new office equipment installed.

Block Station (Sidney p. o.), Ill.—We will not rebuild our elevator at Block [that burned last summer].—Wm. J. Dixon, mgr., Federal Grain Elvtrs., Rankin, Ill.

Shannon, Ill.—Al Cram, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here for the past five years, has resigned and is succeeded by Frank Althoff, of Freeport.

Rossville, Ill.—John Keyser, manager of the Rossville Grain Co.'s elevator here for the past 20 years, died recently from hemorrhages at a hospital in Danville. He was 68 years of age.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, this city, on Apr. 1, at 6:30 p. m., when dinner was served.

Morrisonville, Ill.—B. H. Staging, former manager of the Arnold Co-op. Grain Co., at Arnold, Ill., has been made manager of the Morrisonville Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here, effective Apr. 1.

Baldwin, Ill.—Temporary quarters for offices have been leased here by the Randolph Milling Co., whose plant burned last month, and until the plant can be rebuilt milling operations will be carried on at Ava, Ill., where a mill has been leased for the purpose.

Fancy Prairie, Ill.—The Fancy Prairie Co-op. Grain Ass'n has started construction on a 20,000-bu. elevator here, an old elevator having been razed to make room for the new. The entire operation of the elevator will be by electricity, furnished by five motors.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory will hold its monthly meeting at the I. O. O. F. Hall, this city, on Apr. 9. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be present and speak on legislative matters.

Benson, Ill.—The James Shields Elvtr. here will continue to be run by Mrs. A. M. Shields, whose husband, James Shields, died several years ago. Mrs. Shields contemplated selling the elevator a few months ago, but later decided to engage a manager and continue its operation herself.

Ritchey, Ill.—The foundation has been completed for a sizable addition to Norman F. Butterfield's elevator. The expansion in business warrants the building of this addition, in which Mr. Butterfield intends to install an approved 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor, a cleaner, and a Whirlwind Dust Collector.

Ava, Ill.—The Randolph Milling Co., whose mill at Baldwin, Ill., burned Mar. 16 (as reported in the last number of the Journals), has leased the plant of the Dean Milling Co. at this point for a term of several months, until the former plant can be rebuilt, and will start milling operations here as soon as the mill is put in shape.

Springfield, Ill.—Roads from the farm to market will cost the taxpayers considerable more money to construct under the bill passed by the house Apr. 1 requiring contractors on state work to pay the union wage scale. The bill introduced by Representative T. A. Snell, of Carlinville, merits quick condemnation by all interested in better roads.

Springfield, Ill.—Every Illinois co-operator desiring to keep his grain out of the tentacles of the Farm Board and its Illinois Agricultural Ass'n subsidiary should oppose the enactment of House Bill No. 466, published elsewhere, as it provides for the easy transfer of co-operative elevators to the pools without the consent of the stockholders.

Fidelity (Medora p. o.), Ill.—The Fidelity Co-op. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, during the night of Mar. 15, who took 22 sacks of flour away in a truck. As one of the sacks had a small hole in it, the police traced the route of the truck for quite a distance. The elevator is in an isolated locality, which makes it easy for thieves to work unmolested.

Hindsboro, Ill.—T. E. Hamman's elevator here that burned on Mar. 17 was the West Elvtr., also known locally as the Crawford Elvtr.; loss, \$15,000; only 1,750 bus. of corn and about 100 bus. of oats was in storage at the time of the fire. The office building and furniture were not destroyed and on the day following the fire the furniture was taken to the East Elvtr., also owned by Mr. Hamman, who operates as the Hindsboro Grain Co., and business will be conducted from that elevator.

Lehigh Stone Co.

... KANKAKEE, ILL. ...

CRUSHED STONE · SAND · GRAVEL  
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR



Morton, Ill.—Joseph Hauter and his son Chris, who have been with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of this place for 27 and 12 years respectively, have severed their connection with that company and purchased the elevator known as the Mathis Elvtr., owned by the American Milling Co., and will conduct a grain, feed and coal business. Ed Hirstein, who has been carrying on a similar business at the elevator on a lease, will probably seek a new location.

Springfield, Ill.—A new office has been opened in this city by the Central Inspection & Weighing Bureau, in the charge of J. D. Crane, former transit clerk of the bureau at Decatur, Ill. The office was opened on Apr. 1 to take care of increasing business, especially in the grain line, and partly due to the opening of the new Pillsbury mill some time ago. The bureau, which has numerous offices in the state, handles all the milled-in-transit business for railroads in certain terminals.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Trading in December wheat started on the Board of Trade on Apr. 1. On the preceding day December wheat was quoted  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c over September.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. is moving to the entire tenth floor at 332 S. LaSalle St. The sales department, now in Minneapolis, is to be moved to this location also.

The firm of Thomson & McKinnon will on Apr. 15 add three new general partners: George B. Buchanan, Harold N. Scott and George H. Ross. Harry L. Winters is withdrawing from the firm.

E. J. Housen, who had charge of buying and selling raw feed ingredients for the J. J. Badenoch Co., of this city, for eight years, is now in the feed brokerage business on his own account with offices at 332 S. La Salle St. All kinds of feed ingredients and mill-feeds will be handled.

New members of the Board of Trade are as follows: Amsden Gooch, of Lincoln, Neb.; S. J. Floersheim, Amsterdam, Holland; Joseph Feuer, Continental Grain Co., New York, N. Y.; A. J. Berens, Fred B. Penny and Thomas E. Gilbert. Memberships transferred: Claude N. Hitchcock, John J. Loftus, James Wilborn, Jr., Percy H. Ginder and Julius Isaac. Changes in registration: Cecil C. Blair, registered as vice-pres. and general manager, Globe Elvtr. Co., Duluth, Minn. (was registered as sec'y); John S. Alcorn, registered for Southwest Grain Co. (a partnership), Tulsa, Okla. (was registered for own account at Ponca City, Okla.)

The next meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club will be held Thursday evening, Apr. 16, and at the City Club, unless the crowd promises to be too large. Dr. E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution will speak on the future of American farming and marketing. Marlin Poindexter will show moving pictures of the completely mechanized Collins Farm at Cedar Rapids, Ia., with not an animal on 25,000 acres. Pres. Murray of the Board of Trade, who has heard both speakers, declares the program will be most interesting. Members of the club feel that the program will have great educational value and are anxious to have a large attendance from non-members who may come on the invitation of members.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$11,500, an advance of \$1,000 over previous sales.

John F. Barrett recently celebrated his golden anniversary, as a Board of Trade member. He is one of 15 living members of the board who has had his membership for 50 years or over, and all but four of them are still active.

Directors of the Board of Trade have ordered that the wheat and corn pits exchange places again, each taking its original pit, the change being effective Mar. 30. A few months ago, at the time corn trading increased, the two grains exchanged pits so that the corn traders might have the larger one. Now a broadening of wheat trading is anticipated following the announcement by the Grain Stabilization Corp. that it would not fix prices on the 1931 crop.

We are indebted to Sec'y Clutton, of the Board of Trade, for the 73rd annual report of that body for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930. The 487 pages of this book, in addition to the membership list and rules and regulations of the board, which occupy more than half the book, contain much matter of general interest regarding the trade and commerce of this city in grain seeds, flour, provisions, live stock, hides, wool, lumber and other commodities, also information of a still wider nature, such as wheat harvest time of all the different wheat growing countries of the world, corn harvest time, foreign weights and measures, wheat crops of the world for the last three years, also corn, oats, rye and barley crops for the same period, weekly exports of wheat and corn from various countries of the world for 1930, grain elevator capacities in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, crops of the United States, by states, for the different grains, for 1930, shipments of grain and flour by lake from Chicago since 1871, also by rail, and of course much statistical grain information of local interest regarding receipts, shipments, prices, stocks on hand, etc.

#### INDIANA

Fayette, Ind.—Martin & Bateson's feed mill sustained fire damage recently.

Columbia City, Ind.—The elevator of the Crowell Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Feb. 27.

Bennetts Switch, Ind.—Melvin Myers has been appointed manager of the Central States Grain Elvtr. here, taking charge the second week in March.

Decatur, Ind.—We are installing a new Blue Streak Hammer Mill and a vertical mixer to take care of the grinding trade at our Decatur plant.—Burk Elvtr. Co.

Vincennes, Ind.—Work of tearing down the walls of the Baltic mills, burned last August, has started. The mill is on the site of the George Rogers Clark memorial.—W. B. C.

Mill Creek, Ind.—James A. Sharp, owner of the grain elevator here, on Mar. 25, was found dying on a road near here with a bullet wound in his head and his own rifle lying nearby. Indications were that the gun had discharged accidentally while he was climbing a fence, but other circumstances point toward the possibility of suicide.

Helmer, Ind.—Edwin Bard, of Corunna, Ind., has purchased the Allen & Halverstadt Elvtr. here, formerly operated by Gehgnagel & Son, of Auburn, on lease. Mr. Bard's brother, Frank E. Bard, operates an elevator at Corunna.

## Grain Men's Special Pullmans

for

## Des Moines, Ia.

Will Be On

## The Milwaukee Road "New Arrow"

Lv. Chicago, Tuesday, April  
21, Union Station . . . . . 6:20 P.M.

Ar. Des Moines, Wednesday,  
April 22 . . . . . 4:15 A.M.

(Pullman can be occupied until  
7:30 A.M.)

Lv. Des Moines, Thursday,  
April 23 . . . . . 10:40 P.M.

Ar. Chicago, Friday, April  
24 . . . . . 8:15 A.M.

Phone:

A. V. MARXEN or H. W. BARNETT  
Central 7600 for reservations.

B. J. SCHILLING, G. A. P. D.

100 West  
Monroe St.  
Chicago, Ill.



City Ticket  
Office  
50 S. Clark St.

### Dividend

20  
to  
30

%

Saving

## SERVICE

### Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

### WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

### Protection

Elevators  
Grain  
Lumber Yards  
Dwellings  
Merc. Property



Clay City, Ind.—Geabes Bros. have installed a new and larger hammer mill in their mill building, directly driven by two 15-h.p. motors, which were installed in accordance with specifications furnished by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. A magnetic separator has not as yet been installed ahead of this hammer mill, but definite arrangements are being made to secure one.

## IOWA

Stout, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Mar. 11.

Percy, Ia.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned recently.

Centerville, Ia.—A new feed business has been organized here, under the name of the Standard Soy Bean Mills; H. R. Schultz is manager.

Humboldt, Ia.—J. F. Miller, who operates the elevator at Dakota City, was elected pres. of the Humboldt school board.—Art Torkelson.

Bellevue, Ia.—Joe Tebbe's feed mill and contents burned at 3 o'clock a. m., Mar. 14; loss, \$8,000; partly insured. The mill was almost new.

Bancroft, Ia.—The assets of the First National Bank amounting to \$139,000 were sold to W. A. Murray who operates the grain elevators here.—A. G. T.

Rudd, Ia.—Robt. Lodge, manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator, was elected a member of the city council at a recent election.—Art Torkelson.

Bronson, Ia.—Feeders Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; officers: Pres., Carl Fessel; vice-pres., A. Tiffany; treas., J. O. Haafke; sec'y, John Law.—A. T.

Goodell, Ia.—C. C. Kilgore, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Shannon City, was appointed manager of the Goodell Co-op. Grain Co. to relieve W. E. Tanner, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Bradford, Ia.—M. H. Tjadden, who several years ago was connected with Tjadden & Dilley at Wellsburg, in the grain business, now operates a general merchandise store in this town.—Art Torkelson.

Muscatine, Ia.—L. R. McKee, of the McKee Feed & Grain Co., is pres. of the local Chamber of Commerce which is preparing for a spring of civic activity and business progress thru Muscatine and southeastern Iowa.—Art Torkelson.

Northboro, Ia.—A. S. Mawhinney's elevator here burned at 3 a. m., Mar. 26; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. It is thot to have been caused by the electric wiring. About 200 bus. of oats and some corn were in the elevator at the time.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co.'s station managers from northern Iowa held a one day conference in this city on Mar. 21, at the Hotel Warden, where luncheon was served. Frank Cooley, Lowell Hoyt's local manager, had charge of the meeting.

Fairfield, Ia.—The Jackson-Catlett Feed Mill that burned last January is being rebuilt. The first story of the new building is to be entirely of cement and the upper stories of corrugated iron. The building is being put up directly east of the site of the old mill that burned.

Grafton, Ia.—R. A. Nack, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Society, was elected a councilman recently.—Art Torkelson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Frank Cooley, local manager of Lowell Hoyt & Co., was re-elected pres. of the school board here recently.—A. G. T.

Coulter, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a bulk gasoline and kerosene station and at the present time is installing two 17,000-gallon tanks, is building an oil warehouse, 24 x 36, with a garage for the truck attached. Chris Hansen is the progressive manager.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Members of the grain and milling bureau of the Chamber of Commerce have elected Sam. P. Mason, of the Terminal Grain Corp., chairman of the bureau succeeding E. A. Fields. Freeman Bradford, sec'y of the Grain Exchange, was re-elected sec'y of the bureau.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Glidden, Ia.—We had a fire at our elevator Friday morning at 1:15, Mar. 13. It must have been a hot box from pulley. It burned up the pit and cup belt. We have a cement house. The loss was fully covered by insurance. Herb Anderson, of the R. M. VanNess Const. Co., made the repairs.—Glidden Farmers Elvtr., R. Buckingham, mgr.

Dysart, Ia.—Only about \$10 damage was done to the elevator of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. here, about 10 o'clock, Saturday evening, Mar. 7, by fire. The fire department put out the blaze with chemicals. The fire started on the outside of the elevator, at a corner near the ground, and it is believed it was caused by a carelessly dropped cigarette stub.

Clutier, Ia.—Fred E. Zmolek has bot the interest of his partner, Dewey Lorenzen, in the Z. & L. Milling Co. Mr. Zmolek bot this feed mill business several months ago from George Hora, and a few weeks later sold a half interest to Mr. Lorenzen. He now becomes sole owner again, and has employed David Fluharty to assist him. He operates both a standing mill and a portable mill.

Clinton, Ia.—J. A. O'Halloran has resigned as general manager and sec'y of the Champion Milling & Grain Co., effective Apr. 1, and will take an executive position with the Bay Chemical Co., Inc., of New Orleans, with his office in Chicago. He has been with the Champion Co. since 1919. G. W. Hutchins, who has been with the company for 12 years, has been elected sec'y and treas. in his place.

Mount Vernon, Ia.—The Hedges Lbr. & Coal Co.'s elevator, offices, coal sheds and most of their contents burned shortly before 7 p. m., Mar. 24, the fire starting in the cupola of the elevator; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The elevator contained about 5,000 bus. of grain, and the coal sheds 200 tons of coal. The office records and some sacked stock feed were saved. The elevator was built in 1906 by the Northern Grain Co. and 13 years later was bot by D. E. Hedges, father of C. E. Hedges, present manager. The elevator will be rebuilt.—A. T.

## KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—The William Kelly Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on March 3.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Cheerio Milling & Supply Co.; capital stock, \$50,000.

Galesburg, Kan.—Fire of undetermined cause damaged the elevator plant of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n on Mar. 19.

Price (Sabetha p. o.), Kan.—I do not intend to rebuild my elevator (that burned recently) at the present time.—W. J. Garber.

Salina, Kan.—The 34th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Salina, May 12 and 13.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that the Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n will have the question of building terminal elevators at this point and at Dodge City looked into by a com'tee.

Holton, Kan.—The Bernard Mill & Coal Co. has acquired the Bernard & Dunn Elvtr., known locally as the Rock Island Elvtr., and transferred Lewis Carnahan, who has had charge of the elevator for several years, to its mill and put him in charge. Charles Fletcher will take Mr. Carnahan's place at the elevator.

Newton, Kan.—Midland Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000. This company is a subsidiary of the Midland Flour Milling Co., whose executive offices are in Kansas City. The purpose of the new company is to handle a greater volume of elevator business and involves some extensive building, including an elevator at Blackwell, Okla., and later some new building in connection with the operations of the Midland Flour Mills in Newton. C. B. Warkentin is pres. of the Midland Flour Milling Co.

Winfield, Kan.—If the city of Winfield will build a dike and seawall to protect the mill property and the city against the menace of floods, the Consolidated Milling Co. will make extensive improvements at the plant, including installation of motors to take the place of steam and water for power, the installation of up-to-date machinery and the enlargement of the storage capacity of the plant by an additional 150,000 bus. If the contemplated improvements are made, they will be completed in time for the coming harvest.

## KENTUCKY

Slaughters, Ky.—M. H. Brown and C. F. Kuntz are installing complete flour mill equipment.

Jamestown, Ky.—Ersie Popplewell has purchased a grist mill and is now ready to do custom grinding.

### LOUISVILLE LETTER

Oscar Farmer & Sons, Inc., dealers and jobbers in feeds, grain, hay, etc., and for several years distributors of the Purina lines of feeds, recently added the Red Comb and Red Horn lines.—A. W. W.

Clell W. Coleman, hay, grain and feed dealer, of Burgin and Harrodsburg, Ky., operating as Clell Coleman & Son at Burgin, and as the Cogar Grain & Coal Co. at Harrodsburg, was recently announced as candidate for the Democratic nomination of governor of Kentucky. Mr. Coleman is also a farmer. He has served four years as commissioner of agriculture and four years as state auditor, and has made a fine record.—A. W. W.

# WICHITA

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Receivers, Shippers—Storage

**Smith-McLinden Grain Co.**  
Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

**Adair-Morton Grain Co.**  
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye

**Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.**  
General Grain Business



Edwin P. Scherer, 44 years of age, sec'y-treas. and general manager of the Bingham Hewett Grain Co., died of a sudden heart attack at his home in this city on Mar. 28. He had been ill since Dec. 8, when he was down with influenza. Mr. Scherer was born and raised in Louisville, started with the company as a clerk on leaving school, and 15 years ago became plant manager, and five years later general manager as well as sec'y-treas.—A. W. W.

A considerable amount of distillers dried grain or dried slop is being produced in Louisville at the present time, what with the Stitzel Distilling Co.'s plant and that of the American Medicinal Spirits Co. running full blast. Both plants are selling what is known as thin distillery, or liquid slop, used for feeding cattle, pigs, etc. The thick slop is being dried in textile type dryers, and sold. Production is under contract to the Allied interests, of Chicago, and not being offered on the local market direct by the producers.—A. W. W.

R. Lee Callahan, pres. of Callahan & Sons, grain dealers, as a director of the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, now in receivership, has been named as one of a large number of present and past directors of the institution in a suit for \$14,000,000 brot against the directors by Paul C. Keyes, federal receiver, who in a voluminous suit of 220 pages, charges losses sustained by the bank in many cases were due to directors permitting acts forbidden national banks. The suit even goes back and takes in estates of directors that are dead.—A. W. W.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Among com'te chairmen appointed by Pres. E. S. Binnings, of the Board of Trade, for the current year are the following: Appeal, Warren Kearney; by-products grain and cereal, Fred W. Rickert; cottonseed products, W. J. Strauven; flour and grain products, E. L. Rowley; hay, Joseph H. Grinsel.

## MARYLAND

Princess Anne, Md.—The frame flour mill of the Cohn & Bock Co. was destroyed by fire on Mar. 17.

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Baltimore, Md.—Richard C. Wells, founder of the oldest grain and feed firm in Baltimore, R. C. Wells & Co., operating uninterruptedly from 1706 East Lombard St. for more than 50 years, died April 4 at his home from heart trouble. He was 69 years old, and the condition of his health during the past year had caused him to slow up considerably. A man of unusual sympathy with humanity's problems, of sunny disposition, and keen wit, "Dick" Wells had a host of friends, and no death in recent years caused such genuine sorrow among the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, with which he had been identified for the past 46 years. The business of which he was the head employs about 30 persons. For the past 15 years his firm had been distributors for the Larowe Milling Co.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Blanchard Randall, Jr., former pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, declined the nomination for the office of city comptroller on the Republican ticket.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—The annual auction sale for the choice of grain sample tables on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce took place on April 6. Secretary Jas. B. Hessong acted as auctioneer.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—H. W. Feemster has been appointed superintendent of elevators by the Western Maryland Railway Co. and Herbert B. Freeman has been appointed elevator agent, following the death of John A. Peterson, superintendent of the company's Port Covington Elvtr. since its erection. The position of manager of elevators held by Mr. Peterson is abolished.

## MICHIGAN

Edmore, Mich.—The capital stock of the Edmore Grain & Lbr. Co. has been reduced to \$24,000 from \$70,000.

Lansing, Mich.—A new malt tax bill, before the Michigan Senate, proposes a tax of 5c a pound on malt and 5c a gallon on wort.

Portland, Mich.—Charles H. Cook, former assistant manager of the Pewamo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pewamo, Mich., has been appointed manager of the recently organized Portland Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Lansing, Mich.—Lansing Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Lyle E. Marshall, Virginia L. Marshall and Raymond F. Myers; to carry on a general grain, feed, bean and produce business.

Monroe, Mich.—The old Hurd-Sterling Co. elevator is being taken down and the company will erect a new one in its place, to be up-to-date in every respect. The old elevator was erected in 1878 and has not been used for grain for a number of years.

Jeddo, Mich.—The safe in the elevator of Edward O'Connor was blown open Sunday night, Mar. 22, but the burglars failed in their efforts to open the strong box in the safe, and so got nothing for their trouble. They stole an adding machine in the office.

Lansing, Mich.—Joseph A. Gerson, of Lansing, has been appointed temporary receiver for Chatterton & Son, said to be the largest bean handlers in the world, having headquarters in this city and operating elevators thruout Michigan and Ohio. Assets are listed at \$300,000 but no liabilities are mentioned. The company's total turnover in 1930 was over \$15,000,000. The receivership is said to have been brot about by the insistence of a large Toledo creditor for immediate payment.

Cohoctah, Mich.—The elevator here belonging to Floyd Lott burned at 11:30 p. m., Mar. 22, together with all the contents; loss, on elevator and machinery \$16,000, on contents \$9,000; partly insured. The elevator contained stores of beans, wheat, oats and rye. The flames spread to the warehouse nearby, which, together with other buildings, was saved, but a large quantity of flour and feed was damaged by smoke and water. It is believed that the fire was started carelessly by some one who entered the building to stay all night for shelter.

## MINNESOTA

Wells, Minn.—L. Ohnstad, owner and operator of an elevator at this point, died late in February.

Dennison, Minn.—A. B. Rottke has resigned his position of manager of the Dennison Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include J. F. Diefenbach, of St. Paul.

Preston, Minn.—A feed mixer has been installed by the Spies Milling Co., also a corn crusher and cracker.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been bot by Peder P. Bettelfson, a Starkweather, N. D., farmer, who is a director of the Farmers Grain Co., of Devils Lake.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—Ole A. Pikop, pres. of the Elbow Lake Independent Elvtr. Co., died at his home in Fergus Falls on Mar. 12.

Stillwater, Minn.—After being idle for some time, the Commander Mill Co. has reopened its mill here, giving employment to 25 men.

Madison, Minn.—L. M. Nickelai, manager of the Madison Milling Co., which also operates an elevator, has resigned after 36 years in that position.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. S. Fonda, formerly with the Brooks Milling Co., of this city, now has charge of the Pacific Grain Co.'s feed department.

Mapleton, Minn.—Ed Frank, of Prescott, Wis., has succeeded W. J. Silvernale, resigned, as manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Madison Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Wholesale Co. has taken over the flour and feed business of the Commander Elvtr. Co. at this point and at Elysian, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of the Rye Millers Ass'n of America, held in this city: Pres., F. H. Blodgett; vice-pres., H. R. McLaughlin; sec'y-treas., F. J. Allen.

St. Paul, Minn.—A new grain storage bill was introduced into the Minnesota Senate on Mar. 19 by Herman Schmechel, of Fairfax, providing that 10 or more farmers may combine to store grain in excess of 500,000 bus. and that the state railroad and warehouse commission may seal it and issue certificates for loans on the stored grain.

## MISSOURI

Festus, Mo.—On March 31 the mill of the George Koester Milling Co. burned.

Carrollton, Mo.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Jarbo Milling Co. recently.

St. Louis, Mo.—Among recent applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is Stanley Dreyer.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Grain Club was scheduled to hold a meeting and dinner at the Statler Hotel on Apr. 7.

Elmo, Mo.—The elevator here owned and operated by Ed Adkins burned at 2:30 a. m., Mar. 19; over 250 bus. of corn was destroyed; the loss is covered by insurance.

LaGrange, Mo.—J. L. Tibesar, manager of the LaGrange Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position, owing to disagreements in policy between him and the board of directors in conducting the business.

Springfield, Mo.—The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Inc., which operates an elevator here, also a number of country elevators, and manufactures mixed feeds, recently bot the defunct Middle States Milling Co.'s feed plant and equipment and will operate it in connection with its own plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—Stanley W. Dreyer, son of the pres. of the Dreyer Commission Co., of this city, has again joined that firm after being away for two years engaged in other business. The addition of another member to the firm was found necessary on account of the broadening of trade in the local mill-feed futures market, in which this firm takes an active part. Another son, Charles B. Dreyer, is also associated in this business with the father, E. C. Dreyer.

### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Work was started on the new 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Katy Elvtr. here, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., on Mar. 25, when the first piles were driven for the foundation.

The capacity of the Eagle Elvtr., owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and operated by the Vanderslice Lynds and Henry Lichtig interests as the Eagle Elvtr. Co., will be increased by 750,000 bus., giving it a total capacity of over 1,000,000 bus.

In addition to the increase in storage capacity by a number of railroads, already reported, it is said that two other railroads contemplate increasing their storage facilities also, each by the addition of 1,000,000 bus. Surveys have already been made by the two roads.

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The Missouri Pacific Railroad will add 3,000,000 bus. to the capacity of its Missouri-Kansas Elvtr. in the East Bottoms, giving this house a total capacity of 6,000,000 bus. The Hall-Baker Grain Co. (subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.) operates this elevator, also the Burlington Elvtr., which has a capacity of 2,500,000 bus.

The Wabash Elvtr. in North Kansas City, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., is to have a 1,000,000-bu. addition. A like addition to the Katy Elvtr., also operated by the Uhlmann Co., was reported in the last number of the Journals. When both are completed this company will have a total storage capacity of 7,400,000 bus.

Elevator construction in this city continues to go forward by leaps and bounds. Additional storage capacity now under construction and soon to be started totals 10,000,000 bus., approximately, and puts the Kansas City market in second place among the cities of the United States according to their grain storage capacity, this city being surpassed only by the Minneapolis-St. Paul market, with its 85,000,000 bus.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Rock Island Elvtr. here, operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. (which also operates the 2,900,000-bus. Milwaukee Elvtr.) is to have a 1,400,000-bu. addition, giving it a total capacity of 4,000,000 bus., construction to be completed by June 15, when the new wheat crop starts moving. With the completion of this new storage, the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co. will control 7,000,000 bus. storage space in the Kansas City market.

The Norris Grain Co. is the latest reported grain company in this market to decide to increase its storage capacity, tho it has contemplated it for some time. A 1,250,000-bu. addition will be erected to its 1,800,000-bu. elevator in the northeast industrial district of this city, on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. Besides the new grain bins, the Norris Co. plans to erect a complete grain drier unit capable of handling 1,000 bus. of grain an hour.

## MONTANA

Inverness, Mont.—The Inverness Farmers Union held a meeting recently to consider building an elevator here.

Sidney, Mont.—Fire evidently caused by defective chimney destroyed the roof of the office of the Occident Elevtr. Co. on Mar. 25.

Nashua, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. has made arrangements with T. E. Ibberson Co. to repair its elevator at this point.

Mont.—A new foundation and general repairs to the Winter-Truesdell-Dierck Co.'s elevator will be made by the T. E. Ibberson Co..

Polson, Mont.—B. Joe Wilson has installed a new feed mill, having a capacity of 4,000 pounds per hour, double the capacity of the mill it replaces.

Moore, Mont.—The Montana-Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned on Mar. 13; loss, \$15,000 on the building; about 10,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed also; loss covered by insurance.

## NEBRASKA

North Loup, Neb.—Joseph Morton, of Hartington, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at this point.

Brandon, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this place and transferred Manager W. A. Milligan to its elevator at Venango.—J. J. C.

Geneva, Neb.—A district meeting of grain dealers was held in the auditorium here on Mar. 11. The organization has no by-laws and no dues, its purpose being simply to get together to discuss the problems of the trade and to become better acquainted with each other. Meetings are held at the call of the sec'y, usually bi-monthly, and the district is not defined by any set bounds but includes those in the territory adjacent to the place where the meeting is held.

Grant, Neb.—The Farmers Exchange reported a loss of \$107.50 when its safe was blown open recently.—J. J. C.

Omaha, Neb.—Suit has been filed against the Updike Grain Co. by Bernard Vinardi for \$25,000 for injuries suffered when a car alleged to have been driven for the grain company struck Vinardi's car.

Murray, Neb.—The P. A. Hild Grain Co.'s elevator (formerly the Conkey Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator) is being remodeled. A new dustproof motor is being installed in the top of the elevator replacing the old one.

Venango, Neb.—W. A. Milligan, former manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator at Brandon, recently sold, has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at this point, succeeding Wm. Woodman.—J. J. C.

Danbury, Neb.—We expect to start work in about 10 days [from Mar. 23] to build a 20,000-bu. cribbed elevator. The contract has been let to W. C. Bailey. It will take about six to eight weeks to complete the building.—Danbury Equity Exchange, R. A. Puelz, mgr.

Omaha, Neb.—The following have become members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n recently: A. Kassik & Sons, Milligan, Neb.; Johnson Elvtr. Co., Big Springs, Neb.; the Lingle Elvtr., Lingle, Wyo.; Mead Milling Co., Scottsbluff, Neb.; Yoder Grain & Lumber Co., Yoder, Wyo.; John C. Ackerman, Mid-West Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Omaha Flour Mills Co., Harold Roth, Omaha, Neb.; Flanley Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. E. Wiese, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Maney Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Hemmingford Grain & Oil Co., Hemmingford, Neb.; Rankin Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gooch & Co. on Apr. 1 took over Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co.'s grain and stock brokerage business in Lincoln. The business will be carried on as heretofore and the Lincoln company will act as correspondents of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co. of Chicago and New York. Gooch & Co. represents the controlling interest in all the Gooch properties. H. E. Gooch is pres., G. Amsden Gooch and L. B. Tobin vice-presidents, F. E. Roth vice-pres. and treas., and E. B. Foster sec'y. Mr. Roth is also vice-pres. and general manager of the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., and Mr. Foster is treas. of the Gooch Food Products Co. The new offices of the company will be under the active management of L. B. Tobin and G. Amsden Gooch. Melvin E. Burke, who has been manager of the Lincoln offices of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., has returned to the company's Chicago offices to resume his former position there.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New associate members of the Produce Exchange are Pierre L. Dreyfus and Howard M. Smith, Mr. Smith being connected with the Great Lakes Grain Co.

New York, N. Y.—Frederick M. Williams, a former pres. of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, pres. of the Williams Traffic Service, died of heart disease, on Mar. 18, while walking along Broadway. He would have been 68 years old in a few days. At one time he and his brother Frank were in the wholesale hay business together, in this city. His widow and one son survive him.

Oswego, N. Y.—Plans are progressing, it is said, for the construction of the 2,000,000-bu. elevator on the Grampus Bay property of the N. Y., Ontario & Western Railway Co. here in Oswego (mentioned in the Dec. 24 Journals), a number of details requiring considerable time have had to be worked out. Now it is reported that a second elevator is to be erected here by a company now in active operation on the upper lakes and that this elevator will be even larger than the one first proposed, which is said will be built by joint American and Canadian capital. Both elevators are to be erected by the Fegles Const. Co., it is said.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Garske, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. will make some repairs on its elevator and the T. E. Ibberson Co. has the work.

Coleharbor, N. D.—The Ellis Grain Co.'s elevator here burned recently; loss, \$20,000; nearly 7,000 bus. of grain burned also.

Emerson, N. D.—After an idleness of several years the Dunn County Milling Co.'s mill has been cleaned and repaired and re-opened.

Warwick, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. has given the contract for a new foundation under its elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Hunter, N. D.—We will rebuild our elevator (burned in February) or buy one of the other elevators at this place.—Hunter Grain Co., I. D. McLaur, mgr.

Warwick, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., has made arrangements with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a new foundation under its elevator at this point.

Rohrville (Southam p. o.), N. D.—A. Walter, owner of the elevator here, died on Mar. 29, at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his widow, four sons and four daughters.

## OHIO

Mount Blanchard, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been bot by the Citizens Bank, which is negotiating with a group to take it over.

Eaton, O.—The local branch of the Ohio Farm Buro Service has again leased the grain elevator building and equipment owned by the Eaton Farmers Equity Co.

Fostoria, O.—Establishment of a plant here for the manufacture of stock feed is said to be contemplated by a Minneapolis company. The plant would employ about 50 persons.

Beechwood (Rossmoyne p. o.), O.—Arthur Lederer Milling Co., incorporated; incorporators: Irwin N. Loeser, M. L. Chorpensing and Ruth Shagaloff; to operate a general milling business.

North Lewisburg, O.—Howard Townsend, who operated an elevator here for many years, died of apoplexy, on Mar. 21, at Marysville, O., at the age of 68 years. He is survived by his widow and a married daughter.

Toledo, O.—The Patterson Grain Co. has been formed here, with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. A general grain business will be conducted, with C. E. Patterson, for many years with J. Wickenhiser & Co., as manager.

Jackson Center, O.—The Jackson Center Grain Co. has purchased the Young Grain Co.'s elevator here. The Pike St. elevator is closed and all business will be conducted from the Jackson St. elevator office. Mr. Young now retires from the grain business.

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Millersville, O.—C. P. Hughes is giving his elevator a coat of red paint.

Kenton, O.—Negotiations by which the Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n becomes the owner of the Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s line of 30 elevators (with headquarters at Tiffin, O.), were reported late in March as likely to be completed early this month. Fifteen of the elevators are in Seneca County, the others being scattered thru Sandusky, Huron, Wyandot, Crawford, Hardin and Logan counties. The Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's headquarters will be in this city.

## OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Milling Co.'s elevator that burned this winter will be rebuilt.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co. has ordered a hammer type feed grinder for its feed mill.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—It is reported that a feed mill to cost \$1,500 will be erected here by C. R. Hall.

Jones, Okla.—Elmer Tiller has bot the A. D. Cooper Feed Mill here and will operate it. Mr. Cooper has returned to his former home in Sapulpa.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Tonkawa Milling Co. has installed a hammer type feed grinder which is the invention of E. M. Wetmore, owner of the Tonkawa Milling Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Vice-Pres. Henry Schafer, of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co., was in an automobile accident early in March that confined him to a hospital for some time. The accident occurred near Amarillo, Tex., and the injuries at first were not considered serious but later it was found that two vertebrae were fractured. H. K. Schafer, pres. of the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha, is a brother of Mr. Schafer.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma extends a most cordial invitation to the producers, handlers and manufacturers of farm products to meet with us in annual convention at Oklahoma City, Okla., May 15, headquarters and meeting place, Skirvin Hotel. Let's make May 15 rally day this year in honor of the business we are engaged in. Let's promise ourselves that nothing will prevent our being present at this forthcoming convention.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y-treas.

Blackwell, Okla.—A 400,000-bu. storage addition to the Midland Flour Milling Co.'s plant here (operating as the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co.) is to be erected, plans for which are being prepared by Horner & Wyatt. This addition will give the Blackwell plant a total storage capacity of 600,000 bus. and will be completed in time for the coming crop of wheat. The Midland Co. recently organized at Newton, Kan., a subsidiary company, to be known as the Midland Elvtr. Co. to take care of the company's elevator business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The law makers, the wisecracks of many states seem to have an insatiable greed for more taxes to waste. One of the latest grabblings for more taxes is the net income tax bill recently passed by the Oklahoma Legislature providing for a 2% tax on incomes up to \$10,000, 3% on the next \$10,000, 4% on the next \$80,000 and 5% on all incomes over \$100,000. Single persons having a net income of \$750 are exempt. Married couples have \$1500 exempt and \$750 for each dependent. After the law makers get this money, they will waste it just as frivolously as previous revenues of the state.

Frederick, Okla.—Improvements are being made to the interior of the Northwestern Elvtr. here (recently bot by the Blotz & Henneman Seed Co., of Amarillo, Tex., and continuing to operate as the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.), in order to speed up the handling of grain and make it more convenient for patrons. A grate and dump is being installed in the driveway, and added reinforcement is being built into the nine bins, which have a capacity of 55,000 bus. The pulverizer, operated by a 50-h.p. motor, capable of handling three tons of hay or grain an hour, has been thoroly overhauled and now runs like new.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—H. A. Anderson, formerly assistant sec'y and treas. of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co., has gone to Minneapolis, where he will be with General Mills, Inc., and has been succeeded here by L. B. Colfax, formerly of Wichita Falls, Tex.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Olympia, Wash.—The governor has vetoed the bill, No. 93, providing for public weighmasters.

Centralia, Wash.—The Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. sustained a slight loss by fire, caused by defective flue, on March 10.

Seattle, Wash.—The Grain Exchange membership of Harshman & Chapman has been transferred to the Horace P. Chapman Co., of this city.

Walla Walla, Wash.—It has been definitely decided to hold the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n annual convention in this city on June 19 and 20.

Seattle, Wash.—The Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s elevator has been declared "regular" by the Seattle Grain Exchange. It has a capacity of 1,250,000 bus., of which 250,000 bus. is for bulk grain.

Ellensburg, Wash.—W. L. Leonard has bot the Thorp flour mill, added new machinery for rolling, chopping and grinding, installed seed cleaning machinery and changed the name to Leonard's Flour Mill.

Port Orchard, Wash.—A delivery truck, belonging to the Peninsular Grain Co., was taken from in front of the company's place of business late at night, on Mar. 15. The next day the truck was seen near Annapolis.

Tekoa, Wash.—James J. Montgomery, until recently manager of the Tekoa Grain Co., died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore., on Mar. 24, after a brief illness. Mr. Montgomery, who was 58 years of age, had long been connected with the grain and milling industry of the Pacific Northwest. Before being associated with Tekoa Grain Co. he was with the Columbia River Milling Co. at Wilbur, Wash. His widow survives him.

Portland, Ore.—David Eaves, one of the most popular grain brokers in this market, died Mar. 19 at the U. S. Veterans Hospital at American Lake, Wash., where he had been moved the day before from the Veterans Hospital in this city, after an illness of several months. Eight years ago Mr. Eaves came here from Lewiston, Ida., where his father, D. A. Eaves, is manager of the Vollmer Clearwater Co., and burial took place in that city. He is survived by his widow.

Olympia, Wash.—The Washington legislature has passed a bill amending the grain warehouse act, as provided in House Bill No. 92. As amended Sec. 3 will provide that all moneys collected shall be paid into the general fund to the credit of hay and grain inspection. Under Sec. 22 a new form of negotiable warehouse receipt is prescribed. Sec. 22b will provide that the director of agriculture may take possession of the warehouse when the grain is not sufficient to cover the outstanding receipts, audit its affairs and notify the surety. Sec. 24 will require the warehouseman to file a financial statement with the director of agriculture, and the director is authorized to inspect the warehouse and the warehouseman's books and papers at least once every six months.

Albany, Ore.—Morris Senders, pres. and senior member of the firm of M. Senders & Co., and one of the best known grain men of the Willamette Valley, died Mar. 22, at the age of 62 years. He had always been a great worker in grain ass'n activities. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Clay M. Hardman, a well known grain and hay man of this city, died at his home here, late in February, following a serious illness. He was the senior partner of Hardman & Lawton. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Erie, Pa.—Construction work on the Pennsylvania Railroad's new elevator here is to start at once, and is to be carried out by the Rust Engineering Co.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator here will be in the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Selvala.

Frederick, S. D.—F. R. Remund, of Corona, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Empire Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding A. Thorson.

Labolt, S. D.—We are considering the erection of a new elevator and feed mill at Labolt.—M. F. Birdseye, gen'l supt., Monarch Elvtr. Co. (Minneapolis, Minn.).

Ramona, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. has arranged with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of a 30,000-bu. 9-bin annex, work to be started about Apr. 15.

## SOUTHEAST

Moorefield, W. Va.—The Atlantic Flour Mills have been leased to the Valley Feed & Supply Co.

Pitts, Ga.—The grist mill and shingle mill of A. R. Deloach burned at an early hour on Mar. 13; no insurance. The fire had such a start that the volunteer fire fighters had to stand by and see the plants destroyed. Mr. Deloach plans immediate rebuilding.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Grain Exchange, at its annual meeting on Mar. 27, elected the following officers: Pres., John W. Wood; 1st vice-pres., Alex Cecil; 2nd vice-pres., B. M. Cowan; treas., F. B. Yielding; ass't sec'y and auditor, W. B. Kennedy; sec'y, O. L. Bunn, re-elected.

## TEXAS

Gruver, Tex.—J. H. Gruver & Son contemplate the installation of a renewable bottom loading spout at their elevator.

Dallas, Tex.—Hyman Pearlstone, vice-pres. of the Pearlstone Mill & Elvtr. Co., also connected with many other Texas enterprises and several banks, has been elected a director of the Burlington-Rock Island Railroad Co.

Austin, Tex.—It is believed to be to the interest of every one engaged in the grain and feed business to do what he can to urge the re-instatement of the recommendation of the A. and M. College for an appropriation of \$10,380 for the poultry division.

# FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit*  
*Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

**Transit Grain & Commission Co.**

*Consignments, Brokerage*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**  
*Export and Consignments*

**James E. Bennett & Co.**  
*Grain, Stocks, Provisions*



Brownwood, Tex.—The Austin Mill & Grain Co. will add a new re-inforced concrete unit to its elevator here.

Austin, Tex.—H. B. 413, in reference to bank draft collections, should have the support of grain dealers, for their own benefit and protection, and they are advised to urge their senators and representatives to support the bill.

Lancaster, Tex.—The White Loan & Investment Co.'s grain warehouse burned on Mar. 17; loss, \$10,000. The warehouse, which is said to have been a frame building braced with galvanized sheets, was filled with oats and hay.

Floydada, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. is erecting a new feed mill here, on the site formerly occupied by the Floydada Mill & Elevator Co., whose plant burned about a year ago. Mixed feeds for stock and poultry will be manufactured. It is planned to construct a flour mill at a later date.

Booker, Tex.—Our office was broken into on Mar. 14, the lock on the safe was broken and about \$18 in cash taken. On the same night the Santa Fe depot safe was broken into and one dry goods store robbed. It takes a lot of safe cracking and merchandise to realize a little money nowadays.—Booker Equity Exchange, Percy J. Gheen, mgr.

Baker (Swearingen p. o.), Tex.—Joe F. Boothe, grain buyer of Floydada, seven miles from this point, is erecting a 10,000-bu. elevator here, overseeing the building himself and employing local labor. A switch will be constructed for the new elevator, which is on the Q. A. & P. Railroad, and will be of sufficient trackage to accommodate 12 box cars at one time. It is expected to have the elevator completed about the middle of May.

Austin, Tex.—Regarding S. B. 179, I urge every grain dealer for your own good to write to your senators and representatives protesting against the passage of such an unreasonable and outrageous bill. Section 1 of this bill reads: "All civil actions commenced in any district, county or justice court against a defendant, or defendants, residing in any county in this state, shall be brot in the court in the county in which one or more of said defendants resides, unless an exception to exclusive venue prescribed by law exists in such case."—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Austin, Tex.—S. B. 187, referred to the com'te on criminal jurisprudence, would prohibit any person or organization engaged in the manufacture or sale of any commodity in general use in the state, from discriminating between different sections of the state for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor, or for the purpose of fixing or altering the price of such commodity by selling in one section at a price different from that in another section. H. B. Dorsey, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, says that while this bill seems to be aimed at the filling stations or large oil companies, it might be construed to apply to any kind of merchandising, including grain, and advises grain dealers that it might pay them to write their senators and representatives to oppose this bill.

## TENNESSEE

Waverly, Tenn.—I purchased a one-half interest in the Waverly Milling Co. and on Dec. 5, 1930, rented same to W. J. Harbison, for whom I am now working.—A. D. Carnell.

Gallatin, Tenn.—The Gallatin Milling Co.'s plant is to be turned into a tobacco factory by its new owners, the R. C. Owen Tobacco Co. The plant has been closed for several months.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—B. L. Slack, sec'y of the Grain Exchange, is gradually recovering from a serious illness at one of the city hospitals.

## WISCONSIN

Paris (r.d. Union Grove), Wis.—Roswell Griffiths has purchased Herbert Streuli's feed grinder and is now grinding feed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The following were recently nominated as officers of the Chamber of Commerce: Pres., A. L. Flanagan; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb; 1st vice-pres., E. La Budde; 2nd vice-pres., A. R. Siekert.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James Bingham, Sr., a retired grain broker and exporter, died on Mar. 23, at the Carlton Hotel, where he had made his home for the past five years. He was 87 years of age. His wife died several years ago.

Superior, Wis.—W. R. McCabe, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor to the grain and warehouse commission, succeeding Joseph W. Conner, of Brule, whose term has expired. The appointment is for three years. Mr. McCabe recently rounded out 20 years of service with the Great Northern Railroad. At a re-organization meeting of the grain and warehouse commission Mr. McCabe was chosen chairman, W. H. Scott vice-chairman and W. J. Keaough sec'y. E. E. Kernan has been appointed to the office of chief inspector in place of Archie McMillan, who disappeared last October.

Menominee, Wis.—The plant of the Wisconsin Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire of electrical origin recently.

## Officers of Kansas Co-operative Elected

At the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas held at Hutchinson Mar. 24 and 25 the old officers were re-elected, as follows: Pres. L. E. Webb, Dodge City; vice pres., J. B. Brown, Larned, and sec'y, W. O. Sand, Hutchinson.

Repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and abolition of the Farm Board is urged by Senator Reed of Penn., who pointed out that, "the Farm Board has not helped the farmer one bit and I see no reason for its existence."

1914

DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES  
**Randolph Grain Driers**  
THIS DISTINGUISHES THE BEST FROM THE REST

1931

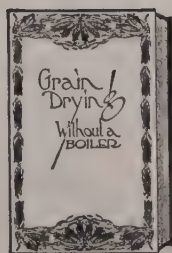
## SEVENTEEN YEARS MAKING NEW FRIENDS AND KEEPING THE OLD

Grain Drier  
without a  
**BOILER**  
*That's a*  
**RANDOLPH**  
for  
Elevators  
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There has never been a Randolph Drier removed and another make installed in its place; or a Randolph Drier offered for sale as a secondhand machine. Don't you think this is a remarkable record for 17 years in the manufacture of Drying Equipment?

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*That's a*  
**RANDOLPH**  
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Country  
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When you buy Randolph Driers you buy  
Originality—never copies—and you are  
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WRITE OR WIRE

**O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY**  
TOLEDO, OHIO ♦ U.S.A.



# Field Seeds

## Seed Trade Notes

Reed canary grass pasture will not cause animals to bloat.

**Minot, N. D.**—Establishment of a branch office of the state seed department in this city is contemplated.

**The Montana Seed Growers Ass'n.**, has added bison flax to the list of standard seed varieties for use in that state.

**Black River Falls, Wis.**—Bruce Van Gorden, of S. H. Van Gorden & Son, operating an elevator and feed mill here, contemplates going into the seed business.

**Indiana produced 14 per cent** of the soybean seed crop of the United States in 1930, and so can meet large demands for yellow, black, and brown soybean seed.

**In tests** by the Iowa Ag. Exp. station, the Illini soybean has proven superior to any of the varieties grown in the state, yielding at least 10 per cent more beans than any of those now planted.

**Iowa farmers** should forget about Korean lespezea as a legume crop, with the possible exception of those in southern Iowa, explains E. S. Dyas, extension crop specialist, Iowa State College.

**About 30 or 35 applications** for patents on new kinds of plants have been received by the Patent Office, and the Department of Agriculture has started the difficult task of studying them to determine if the plants described are actually new.

**The twelve highest yielding varieties** of corn in Nebraska in 1930 were all hybrids. Only two varieties of ordinary corn were better than Hogue's Yellow Dent, used as a check in the tests. Commercial hybrid seed, however, averaged only 99 per cent as high as Hogue's Yellow Dent, and cost a lot more.

**Bison flax** has been added to the list of varieties recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This variety, developed at the North Dakota station, is a large-seeded variety, with a higher oil content than either Red Wing or Buda. Bison is resistant to rust and wilt, and matures about the same time as Buda.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Bill, No. 305, to license seed merchants, was vetoed by the governor.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

H. B. 305 would have required grocery stores, drug stores, etc., handling package seeds and similar articles, to take out the same \$10.00 license now required of dealers in bulk seeds. H. B. 63 providing for a license fee for firms handling horticultural products such as flowers, potted plants, etc., was vetoed.

## Warns Against "Cheap" Seed

The necessity for economy in expenditures has caused many Ohio farmers to fall easy prey to unscrupulous venders of agricultural seeds. "Cheap or bargain counter seeds almost without exception are the most expensive in the long run," says L. E. Thatcher, Associate Agronomist at the Ohio Agri. Exp. Station. "Keen competition between the large number of old established seedsmen in the State keeps the profits in seeds to the minimum. There is no opportunity to cut the price without a corresponding cut in quality. Many of our serious weed troubles can be traced directly to the sowing of cheap seed. It is better economy to buy a smaller quantity of good seed and sow it somewhat thinner than to spend an equal amount of money for much of the cheap seed being sold."

An example of the low quality of much of this cheap seed is cited by W. W. Ellenwood, Chief of the Division of Plant Industry. One lot of seed was sold for \$8.50 per bushel and labeled "Red Clover Seed Mixture." An examination of the seed in the state seed laboratory showed the following discrepancies between the label on the bag and the seed: Inert matter claimed—3.40 per cent, found—5.10 per cent; weed seeds claimed—2.30 per cent, consisting of buckhorn, dock, foxtail, and red sorrel; found—3.75 per cent, consisting of wild carrot, dock, curled leaf, black-seeded plantain, and buckhorn; germination claimed—85 per cent, found—red clover 75.5 per cent and sweet clover 46 per cent. This lot of seed

## Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo Market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending April 4:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$13.75	.....
Prime clover, new	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.60
Prime choice cash, new	14.25	14.25	14.25	12.00
Prime choice cash, old	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
October	14.25	14.00	14.25	12.50
December	14.50	14.25	14.50	12.70
Alsike				
Cash	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.00

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
ALFALFA—RED CLOVER  
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN  
AND MILLET  
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES  
**RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

actually contained only 29.5 per cent red clover seed and 61.65 per cent sweet clover seed. It is pointed out that the farmer was paying for his red clover seed at the rate of \$38.40 per bushel.

## Trebi Barley

Trebi barley originated as a single plant selection made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from an importation of barley from Samsoun, Asiatic Turkey, in 1905. For a number of years it has been widely grown in the irrigated regions of the west. Lately it has spread eastward and is now found in the Red River Valley.

Trebi barley is not as good a feeding barley as some of the Manchurian types according to data from the Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota. It is also discounted heavily by maltsters because it is so slow in germination. On the other hand Trebi outyields other varieties by five or six bushels per acre in Montana and North Dakota. Farmers who are raising barley for feeding purposes will probably continue to raise Trebi. If they intend to ship their grain, however, it will probably pay them to raise such varieties as Manchuria, Velvet, Glabron, or Odessa.

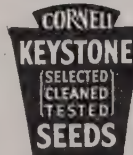
## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## CORNELISEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS & SELLERS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ALFALFA SEED

GENUINE tagged and sealed REGISTERED MONTANA grown GRIMM produced on dry-land PEDIGREED fields under the direct supervision of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. Write for samples and prices, large or small lots.

Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Association  
Glasgow, Montana

## LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

## We Carry Stocks

of Verified Origin Clover and Common Alfalfa, also State Certified Sealed and Tagged Grimm, all hardy Western Grown, at convenient distributing points and solicit your inquiry.

Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.

**Occidental Seed Co.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



### Kinds of Barley for Nebraska

Two of the common questions coming to the Neb. Agricultural College at this time of the year are in regard to the inoculation of soils for alfalfa or clover seed, and the advantages of one kind of barley over another.

In answer to the first inquiry, the extension agents in crops and soils advise that it is not necessary to inoculate most Nebraska soils excepting possibly the very light sandy soils. In eastern states, soils generally need inoculation to add bacteria which help the growth of legumes.

Regarding the comparison of the new kinds of barley, the college men state that Glabron has a stronger straw than Comfort and is less likely to lodge on extremely high bottom land. However, Glabron is inclined to shatter when over-ripe, and is not a satisfactory barley for combine country. Trebi is still the highest yielding variety of all the barleys, but the beards of Trebi are extremely rough and unpopular except in the country where combines are used. In the western Nebraska combine country Trebi is the most satisfactory variety to grow.

### Supplemental Bacteria for Legumes

Experiments have been conducted by Cornell Univ. Ag. Exp. Station, to determine the value of supplementing with artificial cultures the legume bacteria which the soil naturally supports. One-year tests were made with alfalfa, red clover, beans, and peas. Limed and unlimed plats, representing only one type of soil, were used. Alfalfa grown on limed soil produced about 11 per cent more dry weight when supplementary bacteria were applied at seedtime, although roots forty-six days old failed to indicate any value of the extra bacteria as measured by the number of nodules. Supplementing the legume bacteria on the unlimed soil resulted in an increase over the plats not receiving such treatment, not only in the number of nodules and in the dry weight of the crop—the latter increase being equal to 18 per cent—but also in the number of plants that survived throughout the season, this increase being equal to several hundred thousand plants per acre.

Red clover grown on limed and unlimed soils produced 39.9 per cent and 32.2 per cent more dry weight, respectively, when supplementary bacteria were applied at seedtime. Red kidney beans grown on the limed plats showed an increase of 12.8 per cent in oven-dry crop and 9.2 per cent in shelled beans per acre, in favor of supplementary legume bacteria. On the unlimed plats there was a slight gain in the total dry crop and a slight decrease in shelled beans where the artificial culture was used. An average of both total crop and shelled beans from the six plats receiving the supplementary bacteria, as compared with that from the six plats not receiving such treatment, showed an increase of only 9.2 per cent in total crop and 4.98 per cent in shelled beans, in favor of supplementary bacteria.

Peas grown on both limed and unlimed plats had a larger quantity of nodules on their roots than did plants from similar plats not receiving supplementary bacteria. The total crop and the yield of dried peas from these plats also were considerably larger, the total crop being 15.1 per cent and 35.8 per cent greater, respectively, and the yield of dried peas being 14 per cent and 25.7 per cent greater, respectively, than those from similar plats not receiving supplementary bacteria. The total yield from the six plats which received supplementary bacteria was 14.3 per cent greater than the total yield from the six plats not so treated. In yield

of dried peas the increase was 29.3 per cent in favor of supplementary bacteria.

### Statement in Catalog Held Seed Warranty

C. O. Gray, a farmer residing in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, in the spring of 1927 received a catalog by mail from the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. describing De Wolf's extra prolific seed corn:

"This corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota, and can be grown in the same district as Minnesota 13, but will outyield it. In 1920 it produced one hundred fifteen bushels of ear corn to the acre in the seed trial grounds. We claim it will outyield any variety that will mature in the same time on the same ground."

Believing the statement to be true Gray ordered 15 bushels and planted 105 acres. The De Wolf's Extra Prolific purchased from defendant was planted in a rich soil, well prepared, and given proper attention, but failed entirely to mature, was soft and worthless, and that not more than five bushels per acre was of any value, he alleged.

Gray brought suit to recover \$2,750 damages and the \$97.50 paid for the seed.

Defendant Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. contended in court that there was nothing in the catalog statement that could be regarded as a warranty. The court, however, said:

We think there is. The Uniform Sales Act Laws 1921, c. 355, § 12, says that: "Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller, relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the buyer to purchase the goods, and if the buyer purchases the goods, relying thereon." We think under this definition the quotation from the catalogue expressly warrants (a) that the corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota; (b) that it can be grown in the same district as Minnesota 13; (c) that it will outyield Minnesota 13. The claim that it will outyield any variety that will mature in the same time on the same ground purports to be a statement of the seller's opinion only and does not constitute a warranty.

It will be observed that in the complaint nothing is said about the time when the corn was planted, nor is it even said that the corn was planted on plaintiff's farm, nor that the place where it was planted was south of the north line of South Dakota. It is not even directly alleged that the 15 bus. of seed corn purchased from defendant was De Wolf's extra prolific. It is alleged that the corn sold by defendant to plaintiff was wholly unfit and unsuited for the latitude in which "this farm" is situated, which latitude is far south of the north boundary line of South Dakota, but it is not alleged that this farm was plaintiff's farm in Kandiyohi county, nor is it alleged that the seed corn was planted on "this farm." All of these matters are left to inference or presumption. The allegation "that in connection with said seed corn plaintiff planted a variety of corn known as Minnesota 13, and another variety known as Russell Dent and that said last-named corn matured and yielded fifty bushels per acre," is an allegation—giving to words their ordinary meaning, that the Russell dent yielded 50 bus. per acre, but is silent as to the yield of Minnesota 13.

Respondent asks us to sustain the complaint by indulging the presumption that a farmer plants his corn in the planting season. We do not think the court can presume the existence of facts necessary to show a breach of the alleged warranty, which essential facts plaintiff has failed to allege when he might easily have done so if they existed. Counsel for plaintiff cite no authority where presumption of the existence of facts not alleged goes so far as they ask us to go in order to sustain the complaint in this case.

The ruling by the Circuit Court of Yankton County in favor of plaintiff Gray was reversed by the Supreme Court of South Dakota Sept. 2, 1930, holding that the lower court should have sustained plaintiff's demurrer.—231 N. W. Rep. 940.

Selfishness binds and blocks. Every loving and unselfish thought has in it the germ of success.

### New Toledo Seed Rules

The new seed rules that were put in force by the Toledo Board of Trade, on Mar. 10, are as follows:

(Rule) All Red Clover and Alsike delivered on contract shall be of new crop seed.

(Rule) Seed of Clover and Alsike can be traded in 25 and 50 bag lots.

(Rule) All Clover seed shall be Domestic grown.

(Rule) All Prime Red Clover shall be verified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and shall be composed wholly or in part of seed grown in the following States only: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.

If buyer wants Medium or Mammoth, same must be specified at time trade is made. If not specified, seller can deliver either, to the best of his knowledge.

(Rule) Toledo contract prime red clover: To be evenly bulked, fair color, reasonably well cleaned. Purity shall not be lower than 99.15 per cent, weed content not to be in excess of 35/100 of 1 per cent. Dodder content shall not be in excess of one dodder in every fifty grams. Buckhorn content not to be in excess of four in five grams. Germination shall be 90 per cent or better including hard seeds.

(Rule) Toledo prime alsike: To be evenly bulked, fair color, reasonably well cleaned. Purity shall not be lower than 98.75 per cent, weed content not in excess of 1/2 of 1 per cent, Germination 90 per cent including hard seeds.

(Rule) The bags in both Red Clover and Alsike to be sound and well sewed, the average weight shall not be less than 151 pounds or more than 158 pounds gross per bag.

Cash Prime Timothy seed can be traded in. To be evenly bulked, fair color, sound and reasonably cleaned. Purity shall not be lower than 99.50 per cent, normal germination. Weed content shall not be in excess

## Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892  
**Milwaukee**

**COURT**

TRADE MARK

**BRAND**

FINEST QUALITY

**Specialize in**

**ALL  
CLOVERS  
TIMOTHY  
and  
ALFALFA**

*Your Offers and  
Inquiries Solicited*



of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. Hulled seed content shall not be in excess of 40 per cent. The average weight of Timothy shall not be less than 125 pounds or more than 135 pounds gross per bag.

**Commission Rules.**—Commission for buying and selling futures in Clover and Alsike in 50 bag lots or more shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent based on selling price. Commission however, shall be 1 per cent of the purchase price if delivery is taken, or shipment made, of the actual seed.

In trades of 25 bag lots commission shall be 1 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

For Timothy and other seeds not mentioned above, one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent for carlots and two (2) per cent for less than carlots, with a minimum charge of one dollar (\$1.00).

An additional regular commission will be charged on all seed carried to August 1st or beyond.

Stocks will be reported the last Saturday of each month.

### Insurance Notes

That public institutions may insure in mutual companies is made clear in an article in the Journal of American Insurance silencing the claim that 34 states ban mutual insurance.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—A new coverage for grain elevator operators has been made available by the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., by writing insurance against direct loss or damage to "All wiring, conduit, conduit fittings, switch and fuse cabinets, switchboards in connection with motors, generators, exciters and transformers."

**Chicago, Ill.**—The 1925 Regulations for Terminal Grain Elevators and appearing in publications dated 1926, have been completely revised. The new regulations also replace the rules and requirements for the construction of grain driers dated 1901. The purpose is to prevent dust explosions and to minimize fire hazards so far as they relate to grain dust explosions.

**The Dust Hazards Explosion Com'te** of the National Fire Protection Ass'n at its recent meeting at Chicago, increased the scope of authority of the sub-com'te on terminal elevators to cover country elevators, and this sub-com'te, now known as the Sub-Com'te on Grain Elevators, will prepare a code of new regulations to govern the construction and operation of country elevators along fire prevention and fire protection lines, with special reference to the hazards from dust explosions.—C. E. Wood.

**LaBolt, S. D.**—The explosion in the plant of the Monarch Elevator Co., reported on page 366 of last number, did not occur in the feed grinder. The grinder was protected by sending the raw material first over a reel that scalped out all foreign substances over  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter and then over a powerful magnetic separator. The grinder was in operation for several minutes after the explosion until shut off by the man in charge. The fire resulting from the explosion at 5 p. m. was not serious, that was confined to the cupola of the feed mill building, but broke out again after midnight and destroyed the elevator also.

**A Mexican decree**, effective March 7, establishes an absolute quarantine against the importation of wheat. Wheat will only be admitted when intended for scientific or experimental purposes, in which case it may be imported only under special permit from the Ministry of Agriculture. The express purpose of this law is to protect Mexican wheat from such diseases as flag smut, take all, and other wheat diseases against which present fumigation methods have not proved effective.

## Grain Carriers

2,546,074 tons of wheat were sent through the Welland canal in 1930, against 1,684,545 in 1929, and 3,947,173 in 1928.

Car loadings during the first 12 weeks of this year were 8,525,960, compared with 10,383,860 for the same period last year, and 11,184,332 for the same time two years ago.

The controversy over port differentials that has been the cause of litigation between New Orleans and Galveston is expected to engage the attention of the U. S. Supreme Court at an early date.

A development of the idea of store door delivery, tried out by some of the railways, is just now being tried by the Tennessee River Nav. Co., which is offering "barn-door" delivery on shipments of fertilizer.

Grain freight rates, interstate, in Oregon, that were in line with those provided in the order of the I. C. C., in part 7 to No. 17,000, were ordered to become effective on Apr. 1, by Commission of Public Utilities Charles M. Thomas.

At the meeting of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board, which was held in Cleveland on Mar. 25, estimated grain car loadings for the second quarter of 1931 were given as 19,750 against actual loading of 18,612 cars during the same period in 1930.

The Supreme Court of the U. S., in an opinion by Chief Justice Hughes, March 23, absolved the Munson Steamship Line from any obligation to subject itself to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission by reason of its transportation of shipments from Baltimore to Florida points when the cargo was obtained from certain interstate rail carriers.

### New Complaints

In 24325, the Wisconsin Pop Corn Co., Waterloo, Wis., filed a complaint against the C. M. St. P. & P., et al, alleging rates in violation of sections 1, 4 and 6, on pop corn from Primghar, Iowa, to Waterloo, Wis. Cease and desist orders and reparation are asked for.

In 24331, the Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, Calif., filed a complaint against the A. T. & S. F. et al, attacking the assessment of a charge of \$2.70 per car switching charges on interstate shipments of grain and grain products, to or from complainant's transit houses in Los Angeles, as unjust, unreasonable, unduly prejudicial and preferential of shippers whose transit houses are located on the lines of defendant carriers which make no charge for such transit shipping to other shippers. Ask for cease and desist order, reparation of \$2.70 per car for each switch movement, either in or out, and

for the establishment of through routes, the publication of joint through rates on all interstate traffic originating at or destined to mills, plants and industries of complainant located on defendant lines, and the absorption of switching charges for the future.

In 24344, the Sperry Flour Mills, San Francisco, Calif., filed a complaint against the Southern Pacific Company, asking for refund of alleged overcharges in connection with shipments of grain, from points in Utah and Idaho to South Vallejo due to alleged failure to allow transit charges.

### The Grain Rate Case

There is still no definite word concerning the grain rate case, part 7 to 17,000, although all kinds of rumors are afloat as to what has been or is to be done. One of these rumors is to the effect that the Commission will issue some kind of a supplemental order. Another is that the carriers have already put out proposed new transit rules. Still another is that the carriers are to file new tariffs on or before May 10 conceding everything they must, under their interpretation of the Commission's order, and taking all they can where the order is not specific.

As to the first of these, it is obvious that no advance information as to what the I. C. C. will or will not do, will be given out. As to the second, inquiry at the office of the Western Trunk Line Committee is to the effect that while tariffs carrying new transit rules and regulations are being prepared, the task is not yet complete, and it was intimated that copy would not be given to the printer until about the last week of April. The new tariffs must be in the files of the I. C. C. by May 11; their effective date under the Commission's last order, being June 1.

As to the third rumor, it may be safely said that the carriers are not going to voluntarily give away any revenue, to which they feel they are entitled. At the same time they are not going to "slip over any fast ones" or to file rates that will preclude any possibility of profit, by killing the traffic.

The tariff compiling departments of all of the affected railways are at work on the tariffs that are to show the new grain rates and these will all be in the files of the I. C. C. by May 11, regardless of whether or not the roads take the case into court. The work of preparing the papers for a court appeal is still in progress and no word is available as to when they will be filed. It is supposed that they will be filed with the Federal Court in Chicago, and if a temporary injunction is granted, that the case will be set down for a speedy hearing before the court, en banc.

In the meantime, the Omaha Grain Exchange has asked for a supplemental order, directing the carriers to refrain from publishing the proposed rates on self-rising, phosphated, and pancake flours and that transit arrangements on these commodities be published on the same basis as applies on plain flours, except that the local flat car-load rate shall apply on the weight of the non-transit ingredients.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., and the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co. have asked for reconsideration and modification of the Commission's findings in 164 I. C. C. 619-822 (page 666) wherein it said that the Montana and other interests asked that rates on flaxseed be made uniformly 2 cents higher than rates on wheat, in lieu of 112 per cent of the wheat rates prescribed in 107 I. C. C. 35, and that a reversal of the above findings was not warranted. Petitioners contend reversal is warranted and ask rates on flaxseed that will permit production and transportation of same on an equal basis with wheat and other grains.

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### Extends Transit at Chicago

In 6th section application 3109 tariff issuing agent B. F. Jones asked for authority, on one day's notice, to amend a rule in his transit tariff I. C. C. 2291 so as to extend, for 12 months the time limit on Bs/L covering wheat and rye, dated not later than Sept. 30, 1929, so that the transit would not expire until Sept. 30, 1931.

Several days after filing his first application Mr. Jones filed a revised one more clearly setting forth his desire to amend his tariff applicable on stored or transit grain held at Chicago. His revised application was for permission to publish an emergency rule on wheat and rye, to expire on Sept. 30, 1931, which would provide that the time limit for transit privileges would be three years from the date of freight bills, dated not later than Sept. 30, 1931, which would otherwise, under paragraph (b) of Rule 9, expire "if the shipper has on hand tonnage of any commodity or product equal to or exceeding the aggregate freight bills representative of said commodity or product not more than two years old, including said bills about to expire."

The second application has been granted, and a tariff carrying the amended rule, effective as of Apr. 8, was issued.

In support of his application Mr. Jones said a serious situation had arisen in Chicago and that it would increase in severity as the days passed with respect to the expiration of the transit time limit on wheat and rye. The statistical situation in respect of those grains, he said, was bad throughout the entire country.

Grain in storage in elevators in Chicago on Feb. 7, 1931, Mr. Jones said, was 31,267,000 bus., of which 20,425,000 bus. was wheat, and 2,587,000 was rye. At the same time there was afloat in Chicago harbor 1,956,000 bus. of wheat, making a total of 22,381,000 bus. of

that grain. There was also stored in boats in the Chicago harbor, 2,259,000 bus. of rye, making a total of rye in Chicago of 4,846,000 bus. The total storage of all grain in Chicago elevators and afloat in the harbor was 38,041,000 bus.

Transit time limit, Mr. Jones said, had already expired on a considerable quantity of both wheat and rye and he estimated that the expirations between now and Sept. 1 would amount to 2,750,000 bus.

### I. C. C. Decisions

**In 15037 and Related Cases.**—Southwestern Millers' League v. A. T. S. F. upon reconsideration proportional rates on wheat and flour, in carloads, from Missouri River points to destinations in a large part of central territory found unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to the extent indicated in the report. Defendants directed to revise their rates to conform with the conclusions reached. Previous finding, 126 I. C. C. 23, modified and original order vacated. Rates proposed on wheat and flour from Missouri River points, Minneapolis, and related points and on grain and grain products from Chicago and related points to certain destinations in central territory published as a result of the above-mentioned decision found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered cancelled and proceeding discontinued.

**In 23585.** The Case Commission Co. v. Chesapeake & Ohio rate charged on cottonseed meal, in carloads, from Kershaw, S. C., to Charleston, W. Va., was found unreasonable, and reparation awarded.

**24012.** P. L. Zimmerman Co. v. Missouri Pacific et al. Examiner Leland F. James says rates, millet seed, carloads, Galatea and Brandon, Colo., to St. Louis, there stored in transit and later reshipped in sacks to Chi-

cago, were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 112 per cent of the contemporaneous rates on wheat. Reparation of \$90.85 is proposed.

**In 23835** M. B. Sharp v. B. & O. rates charged on a carload of cane seed, in bulk, from Amy and Elkhart, Kans., with transit at Hutchinson, Kans., to Baltimore, Md., found unreasonable. Reasonable rates and reparation are proposed by Examiner Dunn.

**In 23003,** the Southard Feed & Milling Co., vs. the A. T. & S. F., the complainant's petition for reopening has been denied. The case was originally dismissed for want of prosecution.

### Artificial Light for Grading Grain

Attempts to provide artificial illumination equal to daylight have been made for several years with varying degrees of success, and now the National Research Council at the request of the Board of Grain Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada has devised a series of lighting units undergoing tests at Winnipeg.

Various combinations of mercury vapor and neon lamps have been studied. It was found that using light of wave lengths from the far red to about the blue, starchy wheat reflected more light than good, green or frozen wheat; green and frozen wheat approximately the same and good wheat less than the others.

Light of shorter wave lengths gave different results but the final conclusion reached was that there appeared to be no definite absorption or selective reflection of visible light which would make grading by physical means possible.

**International Harvester** net income for 1930 has been greater only twice since the war while operating income of \$41,224,198 has been exceeded only in 1929 and in 1928.



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# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Void Limitation of Carrier's Liability.**—Provision of contract of shipment arbitrarily limiting carrier's liability, without consideration, and without choice of rates, is void.—*F. A. Straus & Co. v. Canadian Pac. Ry. Co. Court of Appeals of New York.* 173 N. E. 564.

**Unauthorized Delay by Carrier.**—Carrier was not excused for delay in shipment resulting from stranger's stopping instructions, unless given by owner of shipment or agent of shipper or consignee.—*L. & N. R. Co. v. Hensley. Court of Appeals of Kentucky.* 35 S. W. (2d) 279.

**Time in Which to Remove Crops.**—Lease, providing that on sale of property lease should terminate, and that lessee should have sufficient time to remove crops, construed to give lessee on sale of property ninety days in which to remove crops.—*Weddle v. Parrish. Supreme Court of Oregon.* 295 Pac. 454.

**Sales.**—Purchaser could treat delivery of inferior flour as breach of contract and refuse payment for subsequent delivery, where seller ignored complaint. Purchaser retaining shipment containing defective flour did not waive right against foreign seller to cancel contract as to subsequent delivery.—*Kansas Flour Mills Corporation v. McDonald. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 32 S. W. (2d) 890.

**Rescission of Sale.**—Seller cannot take possession of returned goods for purpose of preventing or minimizing loss without notice to buyer. Seller taking possession of returned goods without notice to buyer held to have ratified buyer's return of goods for purpose of rescission, terminating rights of parties under original agreements.—*J. Herman Co. v. A. Ackal & Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana.* 132 South. 408.

**Reparation for Excessive Freight Charges.**—Public Service Commission held without authority, under statute authorizing it to award damages for violation of laws prescribing its duties and powers, to award reparation to shipper for excessive and unlawful freight charges paid by shipper (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, Secs. 12853, 12854).—*American Foundry Co. v. C. I. & L. Ry. Co. Appellate Court of Indiana.* 173 N. E. 458.

**Validity of Mortgage on Future Crops.**—In order for a mortgage upon a crop, executed before the crop has been actually planted, to create a valid lien, it must be given, and the mortgage must not only stipulate that it was given, to secure advances for the purpose of making and gathering the crops embraced by the mortgage, but it must actually be given for that purpose.—*Dawson Nat. Bank v. Bank of Dawson. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 155 S. E. 791.

**Threshers' Lien.**—Farmer who, at tenant's request, cut and threshed grain on landlord's land, held entitled to lien for agreed price, besides recovering attorney's fees and filing costs (Or. L. §§ 10230-10234). Or. L. § 10230 gives lien to person harvesting or threshing grain, and, under section 10232 such lien has priority over all others, except liens for labor. Other sections regulating right to lien are sections 10231, 10233, and 10234.—*Hooper v. Carlson. Supreme Court of Oregon.* 293 Pac. 410.

**Arbitration.**—Evidence held not to warrant vacating arbitration award because of undue influence and evident partiality of defendant's arbitrator (Comp. Laws 1915, § 13654). Plaintiff's arbitrator testified that defendant called

at his office, complained about his selection as an arbitrator, and made some threats as to what he would do if he decided in plaintiff's favor. Such conduct was improper, but plaintiff's arbitrator did not sign award.—*Bolhuis Lumber & Mfg. Co. v. Brower. Supreme Court of Michigan.* 233 N. W. 415.

**Inspection by Buyer.**—Approximately two months held reasonable time within which buyer, if wishing to rescind, might have inspected peas to determine conformity to contract (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, §§ 5836—17 to 5836—20, 5836—22). In absence of contrary agreement, place of inspection under contract is destination of goods. Form of B/L, whereby goods are deliverable to seller, should be considered with testimony showing such form was intended only for security, transferring title (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, § 5836—20).—*Inland Seed Co. v. Washington-Idaho Seed Co. Supreme Court of Washington.* 294 Pac. 991.

## What Farmers Lose by Contract Pooling as Promoted by U. S. Farm Board

Since its organization under the Agricultural Marketing Act the Federal Farm Board has been assiduously promoting with little success the contract plan of combined selling of crops thru Pools.

An example of what such contract pooling leads to when in the perfect flower of fruition is furnished by the Canadian Wheat Pool. That the farmers of Canada are beginning to see this confidence game in its true light is shown by the following letter from a farmer, Wm. M. Isaac, of Tugaskie, Sask., to the Moose Jaw Evening Times:

In the 12 months, June 30, 1929, to June 30, 1930, a grain company, operating on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, bought 1,034,597 bus. of wheat from its farmer customers at various points in Saskatchewan, in the Saskatoon, Regina and Assiniboia districts, which makes the example very representative. For this amount of wheat this company paid its farmer customers \$1,268,709.90, an average of \$1.22% at country points, not Fort William.

Now the Pool claims 51 per cent of the Saskatchewan wheat crop, so it is reasonable to assume that in the areas mentioned it received at least as much wheat as the grain company did.

At the values for the 1929 Pool payments, for an equal amount of wheat, Pool farmers would get \$847,100.19 or \$421,609.71 less than non-Pool farmers, which is a loss in hard cash of 40% c per bushel to the Pool farmer, the Pool average being 81% c to the farmer. This loss, translated into terms of the total 1929 crop, means a loss of approximately \$50,000,000 to Pool farmers and to Western Canada.

The company states that all the original cash tickets, etc., supporting the company's figures are available for inspection.

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Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

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## Government Grain Buying in Bulgaria

The Grain Purchasing Bureau of the Bulgarian Government began active operations Feb. 1. Only half of the established wheat price (about one-third above the daily average February market price) was in the form of cash; the other 50 per cent being in special bonds with no value except in paying taxes.

The better grades of wheat purchased by the Bureau are to be exported as grain by the Bureau itself or sold to dealers for export.

Evidently the politicians are determined to grab any profit to be found in the export wheat trade. The poor growers would be much better off with an open market free from governmental interference.

## Substantially Constructed Elevator at Regent, N. D.

One of the well equipped country grain buyers of the state of North Dakota is the Regent Co-operative Equity Exchange at Regent on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Here Manager Math Bayer has three houses in his charge with a total storage capacity of 120,000 bus.

The largest of the three, recently completed, has a capacity of 55,000 bus. in 18 bins. Its two elevator legs are equipped with salem buckets and driven by electric motors. Friction is eliminated by the use of roller bearings.

A reinforced concrete slab forms the foundation, the boot tanks being of steel. From the T-shaped workfloor access to the cupola is by a Link Belt Manlift. The walls of the house are covered with galvanized iron.

Grain weighed on the 16x8, 10-ton receiving scale is discharged from wagons by an air-controlled dump and spouted to bins or to a disk cleaner. The spouts are of steel and the bins have the Ibberson Bin Alarm. Grain to be loaded into cars is weighed out thru a 2,250-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola.

The new building is the iron-clad house shown in the engraving herewith, both of those shown being operated by the company, as well as 30,000-bu. elevator distant 200 ft., where feed is ground. The new building was erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



Two of Regent Equity Exchange Elevators, at Regent, N. D.



# Feedstuffs

## Value of Cooked Feeds

On page 384 of the Mar. 25th number of the Journal there was a story on "cooked feeds," in which Professor Steenbock of the Univ. of Wis., and Professor Norris of Cornell were quoted. Both of these, as well as others quoted in that story were against the cooked feed proposition, some from an economic and others from a feeding value standpoint.

In a letter from Prof. Norris, dated Mar. 21, he discusses the matter further and says, in part:

"The application of heat to certain of the ingredients used in commercial feeds is of vital importance to the poultry industry. I am thinking here of the high temperatures used in the preparation of meat by-products, the drying of milk and the drying of corn in order to make it meet the moisture requirement for No. 2 corn. Present information in regard to the stability of the B group of vitamins leads us to suspect that some methods of drying, at least, lead to vitamin destruction, and that by improving these methods, the quality of these particular ingredients could be considerably improved.

By the B group of vitamins, I am referring to B<sub>1</sub> (G), the antipellagric vitamin; vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, a heat-labile growth-promoting vitamin found in cereals; and vitamin B<sub>4</sub>, a relatively heat-stable growth-promoting vitamin present in milk, leafy green products, and also in meat by-products but in variable quantities. All of these vitamins appear to be required by poultry although vitamin B<sub>2</sub> does not yet appear to be very important as it appears to be very stable. However, poultry are subject to pellagra as we were able to produce this ailment in chicks within the last year. On the other hand, vitamin B<sub>4</sub> appears to be tremendously important as the good growth that we so like to get in chicks seems to be greatly dependent upon the presence of this vitamin in poultry rations, in large quantities.

In a letter from Prof. E. B. Hart, of the Univ. of Wisconsin, under date of Apr. 1, he says:

Our investigation on the effect of heat upon grains is too incomplete to warrant any statement at the present time. All I can say is that a temperature of 120 degrees C. over a period of 4 hours renders material like corn absolutely valueless as a food. This means that we use about 15 pounds pressure in our sterilizers in the heating, and in an atmosphere of steam. Dry heating at 98 to 100 degrees seems to have very little destructive effect although I want to make this statement with some qualifications until further research is completed. The heating at 15 pounds pressure does destroy vitamin B, and it may also destroy other nutritional factors.

It is apparent, however, that our natural foods can be heated to certain temperatures without impairing their nutritional value, while at higher temperatures nutritive value is impaired. Just where the danger line lies is still to be established because it involves not only temperature but also time.

This last statement confirms the experience of some of those who are artificially drying alfalfa hay. They found that slow drying at relatively low temperatures was destructive to the vitamins and detrimental to the appearance of alfalfa hay, while quick drying at relatively high temperatures pro-

duced a bright looking hay of superior feeding value.

In the manufacture of cod liver oil two methods are employed. In one of these no heat whatever is used while in the other, quick extraction is brought about by the use of live steam. Apparently no tests have been made to determine the relative vitamin value of oil produced by the two methods, where other conditions were the same. Oils with a high vitamin content are produced by both methods, and so are oils that are comparatively low in vitamin.

In an experiment with chicks at the Wisconsin station temperatures ranging from 140° to 150° F. for 24 hours produced no deterioration in feed value. The ration used, with and without calcium carbonate, consisted of yellow corn, middlings, soybean meal, skim milk powder and common salt, to which cod liver oil was added, after the heating, to prevent rickets.

The rations did not seem to be impaired when heated to 140° to 150° F. but at 208° to 212°, in the presence or absence of calcium carbonate, or when sodium carbonate constituted 0.5 per cent of the ration, some injurious effects upon the nutritive value were noted, and at 250° there was a marked lowering of nutritive value.

In the drying of corn, temperatures ranging from 40 to 70° C. are usually employed, the duration and the degree of heat application depending upon the original moisture in the grain, and the grade sought for the artificially dried product. So far as is known no thorough study has thus far been made to determine what, if any deterioration in vitamin content is caused by such drying, but that matter will doubtless be gone into very soon. So, also will the whole question of the relative value of cooked and uncooked feeds.

The acreage devoted to the cultivation of grain in Argentina is very great. During the 1930-31 season, it is estimated that approximately 36,000,000 acres, was devoted to the production of cereals and linseed, this vast acreage not including the amount devoted to corn. Of this amount, some 21,000,000 acres were devoted to wheat, 7,400,000 acres given over to linseed, 4,000,000 acres to oats, 1,400,000 acres to barley, and 1,300,000 acres to rye.

Since the Norwegian Grain Monopoly began to operate on July 1, 1929, imports of rye from the U. S. have discontinued entirely, the Department of Commerce is informed. Prior to this time the United States supplied a large share of Norway's requirements of rye, in fact, American rye had such a reputation with bakers in that country that it was used almost exclusively under private importation. The present sources of supply are Germany and Russia, Russia securing the larger share of this business.

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## St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the July delivery:

	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Bran .....	\$14.75	\$14.50	\$15.00	\$14.60	\$14.00
Shorts .....	17.50	16.75	17.25	16.50	15.80
Midds .....	15.00	14.90	16.00	15.50	14.50

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### Newfoundland Production of Cod-Liver Oil

Production of cod-liver oil in Newfoundland, in 1930, as the result of the small shore catch and the low price paid for livers, was much less than in 1929 and fully 50 per cent below the 1928 figure. The estimated production of 180,000 imperial (216,000 United States) gallons in 1930 is valued at \$198,000 (about \$1.10 per gallon), and the exports to the United States, including some poultry oil, totaled 203,000 United States gallons as against 216,000 gallons in 1929.

Production of common cod oil was also lower, and quotations declined from \$140 per tun (307 United States gallons) in April to as low as \$90 at the end of the year; exports to the United States totaled 326,000 United States' gallons worth \$256,000, including shipments made without consular invoices.

### It Pays to Feed Dairy Cows Well

That for every \$5 invested in feed for good dairy cows there is an increase in production of 50 pounds of butterfat and an increase in income above feed costs of \$15, is indicated by a study of the records of 21,000 cows in Iowa Cow Testing Ass'ns. by Floyd Arnold, extension specialist in dairy husbandry at Iowa State College.

The study also indicates that production is closely related to the amount of grain fed. Cost of roughage varies from \$30 for the cow producing 100 pounds butterfat to \$43 in the case of a cow producing 600 pounds. The cost of grain, however, varies from \$16 in the first case to \$73 in the second.

Analysis of the records shows that for each dollar spent for grain there is an increase of 8 to 10 pounds in the cow's production. This of course would not be true if the in-

herited ability of the cow to produce butterfat did not permit production to be increased. From the study made, however, it is evident that in general cows do not produce up to their maximum and that the amount of grain fed is the limiting factor.

### New Feed Trade Marks

The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan., filed ser. No. 304,615, the words "Hogan's Best-Yet," for poultry and dairy feeds.

El Campo Rice Milling Co., El Campo, Tex., filed ser. No. 310,382, the word "Pro-vi-min," for stock feed.

### Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during February, 1931, compared with February, 1930, and for the eight months ending with February, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	February		8-Mos. Ended	
	1930	1931	February 1930	February 1931
Hay .....	566	371	6,279	3,419
Cottonseed cake .....	3,039	2,417	100,705	24,075
Linseed cake .....	15,897	8,577	219,255	73,254
Other oil cake .....	539	2,426	18,086	9,943
Cottonseed meal .....	1,879	730	61,320	5,937
Linseed meal .....	1,088	542	5,549	4,215
Other oil meal .....	381	157	4,235	1,730
Oyster shells .....	4,176	5,233	30,713	37,258
Fish meal .....	*	112	*	*
Alfalfa meal .....	*	49	*	*
Mixed dairy feeds .....	160	71	1,405	1,006
Mixed poultry feeds .....	465	401	4,092	3,730
Other prepared and mixed feeds .....	451	177	8,786	2,888
All other feeds .....	1,597	2,171	11,561	11,102

\*Not shown prior to January 1, 1931.

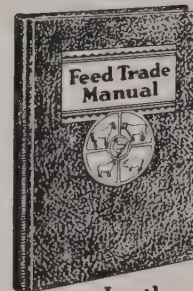
Argentine Government has granted a Canadian engineer 60 days to provide plans for a line of country elevators.

### Mineral Mixture for Swine

The Iowa Ag. Exp. Station says the following is a good mineral mixture for swine of all classes and ages:

Salt 20 pounds; limestone, high calcium carbonate grade, 40 pounds; iron oxide, commercial grade, 2 pounds; baking soda, 5 pounds; blue vitriol, 3 tenths pound; potassium iodide, 2 tenths pound, and bone meal, 32.95 pounds. In order to make this mixture more palatable, from 1 to 2 pounds of cane or black strap molasses, of commercial grade for livestock feeding, may be mixed with the above, and it should be applied hot so as to make sure of a thorough mix.

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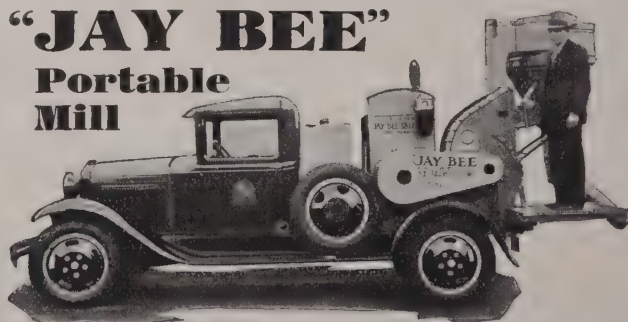
### The Farm Board's First Lesson in Economic Law



From the Chicago Tribune

## "JAY BEE"

### Portable Mill



### Fortifies Custom Grinders

There is no mistake about it. You can still make money with your stationary "Jay Bee" mill. Add a "Jay Bee" Portable to your equipment, and you can make real money.

The Tilden Milling Company, Tilden, Nebr., own and operate a "Jay Bee" Model W, 75 H. P., D-C Mill. Early this year they bought a "Jay Bee" Portable Hammer Mill. Their biggest day's receipts from the Portable were \$45.20. The average daily income for the month was \$24.10. Think of it! \$646.60 extra business which they may not have had without their "Jay Bee" Portable.

The "Jay Bee" Portable has been proved by every test the lightest—strongest—greatest capacity—lowest cost operating. Excels all other mills on grain capacity—greatly exceeds them on roughage grinding. This brings you an entirely new source of grinding revenue: big volume of roughage grinding.

"Jay Bee" Portable has many exclusive features. Manufactured by Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y., World's Largest Hammer Mill Manufacturers. Be sure to investigate this sure money-maker. Write for literature and free demonstration on portables and our world famous line of stationary mills, molasses mixers, batch mixers and corn crackers.

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JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



# Feed Trade Notes

## Feed Trade Notes

The annual congress of the International Ass'n. of Seed Crushers will be held in Paris, on May 21, 22 and 23.

A vitamin testing laboratory is to be established in Washington by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

The open formula feed bill recently introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by State Senator Hunt, has been defeated.

Bloomfield, Iowa.—The International Sugar Feed company has opened two stores in this locality lately, one here and one at Ottumwa.

Plans are being considered for the establishment of a clearing house for skim milk powder in which both cooperatives and private enterprise will participate.

Effective Apr. 1 calls on the St. Louis mill-feed market were changed to 10 a. m., 11:30 a. m. and 12:45 p. m., except on Saturdays when calls will be at 10 and 11:30 a. m.

The Atlantic Trading Corp'n., formerly at Arlington, N. J., is now located in Somerville, N. J. The company handles imported bran and beet pulp, and California alfalfa.

The program committee of the Am. Feed Mfr's. Ass'n. is to meet in Chicago on Apr. 13, to consider suggestions that have been made as to speakers at the annual meeting at French Lick on June 4-5.

The dry milk tax recently passed by the Georgia legislature applies only to dry milk used for reconstituting fluid milk, for sale as such, and will not apply to manufactured products containing dry milk.

J. P. Davenport, the owner of the St. Clair Milling and Feed Co., at East St. Louis, Ill., says he has thrown the key away and intends keeping his place open 24 hours a day. His location, close to the stock yards, doubtless accounts for the plan.

One Iowa elevator operator who does grinding says his receipts for the months of Sep., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1930, and Jan., and Feb., 1931, were only \$65 less than for the same months in 1929-30. A superior service helped him meet the competition of the portables.

New Haven, Conn.—White rats, fed exclusively on a diet of 98 per cent ground tobacco seed, 2 per cent iodine and 10 drops of cod liver oil daily have grown to maturity

without harmful results at Connecticut Agricultural experiment station. The experiments show, according to Director William S. Blake, that tobacco seed is possibly a highly nutritive food.

A cow that is worth keeping will not pay unless generously fed on a well balanced ration. For those without home-grown grains, it will be necessary to buy ingredients for mixing or better still, purchase ready-mixed feeds. Use a 16 per cent grain mixture with legume hay, a 20 per cent mixture with mixed hay, and a 24 per cent mixture with timothy hay.

## Meeting of Dry Milk Institute

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, April 22. Following the usual custom the general sessions of the meeting will be open to all who are interested. Manufacturers (both members and non-members), sales representatives, and allied tradesmen will be most welcome.

The program includes both formal addresses and general discussion. In the choice of speakers for this event the Institute has been particularly fortunate. This group includes Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University; Henry Stude, President of the American Bakers Ass'n.; A. Glabau of "Bakers' Weekly"; and Miss Miriam Birdseye of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A.

In addition to the formal addresses open discussion of animal feed markets and field developments will be conducted. The animal feed market has expanded so rapidly during the last year that all former ideas of its importance to the industry have been abandoned and a new recognition granted to this field which in twelve months increased its consumption of dry skim approximately 100 per cent.

Following the general sessions, will be the regular meeting for members of the Institute. This section of the program includes reports of officers and committees, election of officers and general business.

Returning travelers from Russia are unanimous in saying that country will not soon again have as much wheat to export as she had from the 1930 crop.

No. 61

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Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
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Millions of wheels are again beginning to move the machines of industry.

Unemployment is lessening—

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Money to buy the first necessities in foods—butter, eggs and milk—products coming from the mixed feeds our industry produces.

The red light to stop production of all kinds is changing to green—

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Chicago, Illinois      Kansas City, Mo.



## The Portable Grinder a Passing Fad

By L. P. DENDEL

Some of the changes taking place in various departments of the business, however, are not so favorable. Many small flour mills and grain elevators that formerly did not operate a feed grinder, have found that the income from grinding feed and the sale of feed products has helped them to tide over during the lean period in the grain business for the past two or three years. Many of them have developed a relatively good profit. Then, too, many have for years depended upon the feed end of their business to help pay their way.

Now these operators are confronted by the sale of many portable grinders in various parts of the country, and in other parts of the country by the sale of small, individual motor driven grinders owned and operated by the farmer customer himself.

The portable grinder was put on the market largely because of the greed of mill manufacturers, who, having thoroughly saturated the market for fixed feed mills, set about finding some way to relieve them of their surplus stocks of grinding machinery. In defense of their position, some of these mill manufacturers claim that a portable mill will develop feed grinding business which is not now being handled by the local mill. This may be true to a certain extent, but the farmer is limited by his budget in the amount of money he can spend each year in having his feed ground. To say that this portable machine will only develop this excess business and not affect the local feed mill, is entirely foolish.

Reports are already coming in that local feed mills being forced to close their doors because of the menace of the portable mill. My own opinion is that this is nothing more or less than a fad.

In the Summer when the roads are fine, there is very little feed grinding done. In the Spring when the roads are muddy and in the Fall and Winter when there is apt to be large quantities of snow, the portable mill will not be able to render very good service. Those customers who live on a good concrete or gravel road have no hardship whatsoever in taking their feed to the local feed mill. In fact, the farmer really likes to have a logical excuse to get to town as often as possible. The customer who lives on the by-roads is one who might appreciate this service, but he is probably the one who would receive the least benefit from it.

The midget electrically driven feed grinder does not seem to be making a great deal of progress. I was very much interested in reports given me by a local hammer mill salesman who talked with some farmers at Michigan State College during Farm Week, held several weeks ago. One of these farmers told him that he had bought a small 5-h.p. hammer mill to operate off of the electric lighting system, and was very much enthused over the proposition when he bought it. He soon found, however, that it was almost impossible to feed this mill steadily with the small stream required in order not to choke it, without the spout choking up due to short straw and chaff.

The theory, of course, is that these mills can be started up in the morning and run all day without attention. This farmer says he has found out otherwise, and he has not used the mill for six months. Of course, there is a serious fire hazard in operating a 5-h.p. single phase motor and an unprotected grinder in a farmer's barn, and sooner or later this fire hazard is going to assert itself, resulting in adverse advertising for the midget feed mill.

**Feed Mixing Helpful.**—One of the biggest

factors in assisting the local feed mill operator to retain his trade has undoubtedly been the feed mixer, and particularly the molasses feed mixer. Agricultural extension departments and others have been broadcasting feed formulas for the past two or three years. Every farmer wants his feed mixed in a certain way, which is usually different from that desired by the next farmer that comes in. These same advisors have also counseled the farmer against trying to get a thoro mixture by shoveling the ingredients with a hand shovel.

If the business of these local operators is to be saved against the encroachment of the midget mill and portable mill, that feed mixer, I believe, is going to be responsible for it. In the meantime there is little or nothing we can do outside of encouraging the installation of up-to-date feed processing machinery so that the farmers will not listen to the appeal of these other methods of providing him with feed grinding service.

### Copra

Copra, or coconut meat is brought into this country in large quantities each year, and much of it is used as a feed for live stock, after the oil has been extracted. The Philippine Islands supply much of our copra, and as the acreage given over to the growing of coconut palm trees is expanding and the price trend on copra is downward, gradually increasing importations may be looked for.

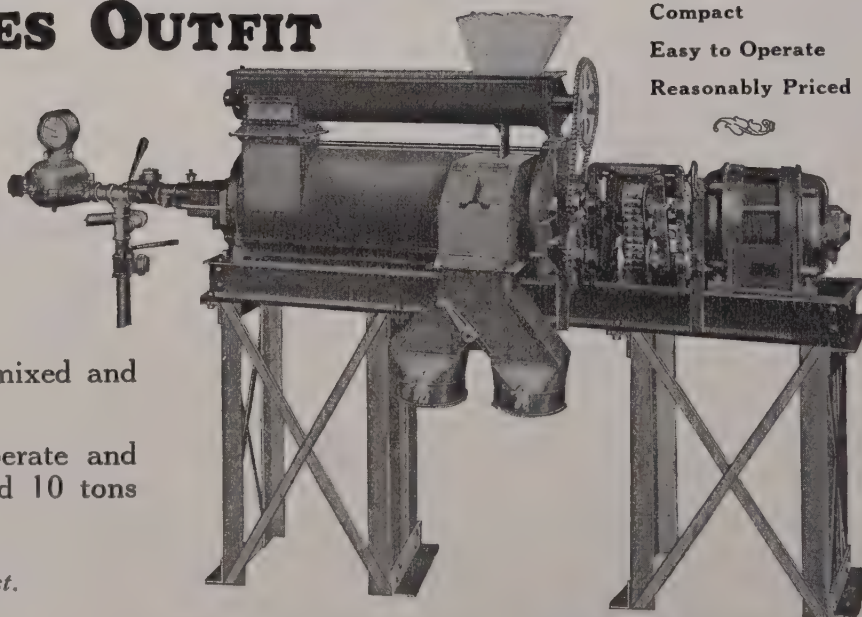
Production of copra in the Philippines in 1930 was estimated at 520,500 metric tons, produced by 41,641,000 trees. One of the interesting things about copra is that, thus far, none of the vitamins has been found in it. Another is that coconut milk has practically no nutritive value and that coconut meat is indigestible.

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Requires no heat, easy to operate and made with capacities of 2, 5 and 10 tons per hour.

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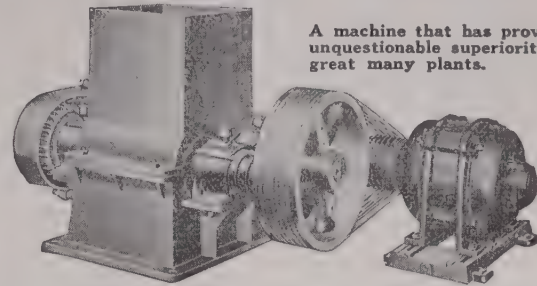
The Grass on the Other Side



The Farm Board Admits It Has Learned Something.  
With Apologies to the Chicago Daily News

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Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

## HERE IS THE **UNIQUE** SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its  
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great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn  
with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through  
the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and con-  
suming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes  
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corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed  
from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Some of the largest chick hatcheries are refusing to guarantee their chicks unless purchasers will agree to feed a properly balanced ration. This is rarely possible with home mixes.

**Exports** of dressed poultry from the United States rose from 2,472,574 pounds in 1929 to 2,993,778 pounds in 1930, owing mainly to an increase of about 400,000 pounds in shipments to the United Kingdom.

The total value of all descriptions of poultry in Canada, was \$54,852,000 in 1930 as compared with \$62,609,000 in 1929, and the total number of hens and chickens was 56,247,000 last year against 55,242,787 in 1929 and 49,592,855 in 1928.

A survey over the corn belt indicates a reduction of at least 10 per cent in the number of mature fowls on the farms. It also indicates a lessened demand for baby chicks, and both of these point to higher poultry and egg prices next winter.

**After chicks are hatched** future profits depend almost entirely upon proper feeding. You can no more feed trash to poultry and get heavy egg yields than you can plant seeds that are low in germination and full of weeds, and get heavy grain yields.

**Crushed oyster shells**—formerly a waste product, and then used largely as a road-building material—are being exported in increasing quantities for use as an ingredient in poultry feed. Exports for the eight months ending with Feb. of this year totaled 37,258 short tons, valued at \$339,695; compared with 30,713 short tons, valued at \$284,942 in the same period of the preceding year.

### Barley for Chickens

In a series of experiments conducted by the Univ. of Wyoming, at Bridger Valley, it was found that barley was about equal to corn as a ration for poultry. The tests extended over a period of 3 years during which time the compared lots of poultry were fed exactly alike, except that barley was substituted for corn, pound for pound, in one pen.

In the first year, the corn fed birds averaged 194 eggs and the barley fed birds 208, and the average weight of the eggs from the barley fed hens was greater.

A ten month test the second year brought an average of 121 eggs for the corn rationed birds, and 119 for the barley fed hens. The third year tests were conducted for 11 months, and the hens on the corn ration produced an average of 186 eggs, while the hens fed on barley averaged 190. The weight of eggs was greater for the barley fed hens in all classes. There was a slightly higher ratio of deaths among the barley rationed birds as a whole, however.

### Testing Cod Liver Oil for Poultry

Something new in feeding—is the way many poultrymen regard cod liver oil as fed to poultry for its vitamin A and D content. And these poultrymen are not altogether wrong; not many years ago cod liver oil was known only as a rather mysterious remedy for certain human ills, sometimes almost magical in its curative properties and sometimes utterly valueless. In the last ten years, really great strides have been made in understanding cod liver oil and in scientifically applying its valuable elements to the cure and prevention of poultry ailments.

The most important thing which has been learned about cod liver oil is that only a relatively minute portion of it, the vitamin A and D content, has much practicable use in feeding. Unfortunately, this valuable vitamin potency is not uniform and standardized. Different lots, apparently from the same source, vary widely in their content of both vitamins. That is why some oil as used in the old days produced wonderful results and other oil had no effect whatsoever. Only rigid testing will decide whether a lot of cod liver oil will be a boon to a flock of poultry, or whether it will be a waste of labor and money.

Recognizing these facts, the National Oil Products Co. has devoted the greater part of its recent expansion to increased laboratory space. Its new building which was opened and dedicated in December, 1930, and which adjoins the older ones allots two floors to chemical biological laboratories. These new laboratories exist purely and simply for testing the chemical purity and vitamin content of incoming consignments of raw oil and outgoing shipments of the various Nopco products.

Poultrymen are naturally curious to know exactly what cod liver oil will do for their flocks, and prodigious claims are often made without proper verification. Some of these claims may accidentally be true, for as a matter of fact, it is not yet clearly established just where the efficacy of cod liver oil in poultry feeding ends. Certain benefits are already proved; others are the subject of experimental work all over the country; and some are still subjects of debate among poultry feeding authorities.

The established benefits of cod liver oil are, briefly, as follows: Cod liver oil sufficiently potent in vitamins A and D when fed in conjunction with an otherwise completely balanced ration will cure and prevent rickets, nutritional roup (eye soreness), and soft-shelled eggs. It will promote higher egg production and improve hatchability. It will improve the health of the flock and

lessen the mortality. These benefits depend, of course, upon other factors such as cleanliness and good management, but they cannot be expected at all unless the vitamin A and D potencies of the oil are entirely up to the recommended feeding percentages.

A summary of the vast operations of the National Oil Products Co.'s preparation of cod liver oil for poultry feeding will give a good idea of the care necessary in testing such oil for vitamin potency.

During the year 1930, according to figures released by the U. S. Dep't of Commerce, 38,717,550 pounds of cod liver oil were im-



Nopco Rat Breeding Pens

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## FAIRMONT'S

*Pure Flake  
Buttermilk*

9 Large Plants  
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One Section of Nopco Testing Quarters



ported. Of this quantity, the National Oil Products Co. received 11,678,797 pounds, or over 30 per cent of the total importation. This oil was unloaded at the company's dock and dumped into receiving tanks.

Bulk samples are drawn and chemically tested. This oil must meet the standards specified in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. These tests show the chemical purity only of the cod liver oil, but biological tests are necessary to determine the amounts of vitamin A and D present. The chemically pure oil is tested on white rats for vitamin A and D. It is retested on chicks, day-old to eight weeks, for vitamin D.

A large proportion of the cod liver oil of determined potency is used for the extraction of the vitamin D concentrate. The process used was perfected by Dr. Theodore F. Zucker and patented by Columbia University. The vitamin D factor is extracted from pure, tested oil and the concentrate is added in measured amounts to other pure, tested oil, giving a product of increased vitamin D potency. Sole rights to this process have been assigned to the National Oil Products Co. by Columbia.

This fortified cod liver oil is tested for vitamins A and D on albino rats and is rechecked for vitamin D on chicks, day-old to eight weeks of age. The new Nopco laboratories permit a great number of these exhaustive tests to be run at the same time. The biological laboratory is equipped with the best modern facilities for this kind of work. One section is devoted to the breeding of albino rats used for these tests. Fifteen rats are used on every lot of Nopco cod liver oil under test. Over 80 rats a week are needed.

The methods of running the tests will be of interest to poultrymen. Fifteen uniform rats of weanling age, weighing from 40 to 50 grams each, are used in each assay. All of the rats receive the Steenbock diet 2965, which produces rickets in 21 days when used alone. Three of the rats are used as the experiment control and receive nothing but this diet. The other rats are divided into groups of three and receive various percentages of the oil on test mixed in with their diet. At the end of the 21 day experimental period the rats are all killed. The left tibia, or leg bone, of each is taken, split, and photographed. The controls will be found severely rachitic, and the others will grade up to normal, according to the amount of vitamin D in their ration. The protective dose is that which produces a normal bone. The exact optimum dose of cod liver oil necessary to protect against the development of rickets is determined and variations in the vitamin D content of different lots of cod liver oil are apparent from these tests.

However, the cod liver oil is destined to be fed to poultry, not albino rats, and the vitamin D requirement of these very different creatures is not the same. The best feeding authorities feel that tests on rats are not sufficient recommendation for cod liver oil which is to be used to protect growing chicks and laying hens. The National Oil Products Co. therefore runs careful chick tests as well as rat tests.

Thirty chicks, one day old, receive a basal ration that is complete except for the vitamin D element. Half of the lot receive nothing else. The remaining fifteen receive the amount of cod liver oil, depending on its grade, that is to be recommended for actual chick feeding. All the chicks are kept in a sunless room throughout the test. At the end of eight weeks the chicks are killed and one of their tibiae split and photographed, and the other ashed. The oil has not passed the test unless the first fifteen chicks show a decidedly rachitic condition.

and the remaining fifteen show freedom from rickets, normal bone structure, and normal ash content.

Because most poultry rations are adequately supplied with vitamin A by yellow corn, alfalfa, and greens this vitamin is not so important in cod liver oil as vitamin D. Nevertheless, the National Oil Products Co. conducts careful assays on albino rats to make sure that every outgoing lot of oil carries a normal potency in this factor.

### Poultry in California

In bulletin 504, the California College of Agriculture makes the following report on poultry and egg production in that state:

The number of chickens in California increased from about ten million in 1920 to an estimated eighteen million in 1930, and the production of eggs was more than doubled in this period. Large quantities of eggs are

now shipped to eastern markets at all times of the year. Hence returns to California producers are now governed largely by the competition they meet in eastern markets from eggs produced in other parts of the country. Although the production of eggs in the parts of the country where the poultry flock is usually a side line on a general farm remains fairly constant from year to year, there seem to be cycles of alternating increasing and decreasing production in areas where egg production is a specialized business. These cycles are usually from three to five years in length, and corresponding to these are changes from low prices to high prices and back to low prices again throughout the country. Marked changes in the volume of egg production can be made in a short time, because the number of hens can be increased rapidly, and because only a comparatively small amount of capital is required to enter the industry.

[Concluded on page 450]



## YOURS—FOR THE ASKING!

**A COMPLETE PORTFOLIO OF DATA ON NOPCO XX COD LIVER OIL FOR MANUFACTURERS AND FEED MIXERS ONLY. . THE FACTS ARE PRESENTED. . YOU DRAW THE CONCLUSIONS**

**F**EEDING science in the last few years has come to recognize the need for Vitamin D protection in mixed feeds. From the first, National Oil Products Company has been a pioneer and leader in research work on this subject. This company has gone farthest in developing a cod liver oil which is the most economical and efficient means of protecting feeds in Vitamin D potency.

You will want to know the complete facts about Nopco XX if you are interested in building up your tonnage on the basis of increased numbers of satisfied customers. Nopco XX, increased in Vitamin D potency by the

*Nearly 600 feed manufacturers have proved that Nopco XX is a good investment.*

Columbia University patented pro-

cess, costs less because it goes farther. Nopco XX makes lasting friends among feeders by supplying standardized Vitamin D protection. It is produced exclusively for and sold only to manufacturers and feed mixers.

The folder which is offered to you, simply for the asking, tells you about the Columbia University process, the complete tests run in the Nopco laboratories on every lot of Nopco XX, the amounts needed to protect different rations in Vitamin D. It will show you how you can increase your business and save money doing it by using Nopco XX.

*Write in today—this folder will repay your prompt and careful study.*



**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.**

BOSTON CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 35 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.



## A New Vitamin D Process

From "New Discoveries in Light Rays," Copyright 1931 by General Development Laboratories, Inc.

Only within the last few years has there been a general realization of the extent to which health and happiness depend upon light. The discovery that many human ills are caused by the sun starvation resulting from overcrowded city living conditions has aroused widespread interest in light as a necessity for life.

The first discoveries upon which this recent enthusiasm for light is based were made in a more or less haphazard manner. Some of them were actually stumbled upon by pure accident.

For example, it was noticed that children who spend their days playing in the sunlight grow into sturdy, strong-boned youngsters, while those who are cooped up in dark tenements tend to have feeble body frameworks and are lower in general vitality. Deficient bone and tooth formation of sun-starved children came to be regarded as a disease, and was given the name "rickets."

ABOUT 1918, it was noted that certain foods—in particular, cod-liver oil, would protect children from deficient bone formation. This protection was attributed to minute traces of a chemical substance now called "vitamin D."

Those who had observed the curative effect of sunlight tried raying foods with light in the hope that such rayed foods would cure children of rickets. To their great joy, the experiments were successful. It proved possible to form the "sun vitamin" artificially in many food products.

This work proceeded in a crude way, with little organized method of procedure. It proved impracticable to ray many foods, such as the all-important infant food milk, because of undesirable changes in taste and odor. Many desirable effects of the rays other than the formation of the "sun vitamin" could not be produced on a practical scale because of unwanted actions which accompanied the beneficial changes.

AT THIS JUNCTURE there came out of a laboratory of a great midwestern university a series of developments which radically changed the science of light as applied to life and health.

These developments are so broad in scope that it is difficult to describe them briefly. They make possible the incorporation of sun vitamins in milk and other delicate foods. They provide a method for the preservation of many food products without the addition of preservative materials. They enable florists to grow larger and better flowers in less time. They bring greater health and well-being to all of us—adults as well as children. In fact, they open up so many new vistas that one can review only a few of the more important ones.

JUST WHAT ARE these new light processes and new methods of using light? To discuss that, it is necessary to digress for a moment and consider some facts about light itself.

In the time of the ancient Greeks, light

was variously thought to be a kind of walking stick proceeding out of the eye to touch objects that were seen, or a series of tiny pellets shot into the eye by visible objects.

There was very little suggestion up to two hundred and fifty years ago that all light is not a single kind. Most thinkers looked upon color as a property residing exclusively in bodies themselves and having nothing to do with variations in quality of light.

The rainbow, however, caused some persons to ponder as to whether or not it were possible that light might be made up of a number of different colors. Wanderers to China during the Middle Ages brought back stories of highly-prized glass prisms which gave out colors when light was sent through them. Gradually, Europeans became acquainted with prisms, and the mystery of their colors was looked upon as an intriguing problem.

Robert Boyle, in England, noting that white light sent through a glass prism became colored, came to the conclusion that the prism modified the light in some way so as to give it the property of color. It was Sir Isaac Newton, however, father of modern physics, who in 1666 first satisfactorily explained the different colors. He sent light through a prism and formed a band of colors, now known as a "spectrum." Then he sent each of these colors in turn through a second prism. There was no further color change, showing that the second prism did nothing to the light to alter its color.

Eventually it was discovered that the spectrum of light extends beyond the visible at both ends. If one places a thermometer beyond the red end of the spectrum, it will record a rise in temperature. By using suitable equipment to study these invisible rays, one finds that they are of longer wave length than the red end of the visible spectrum.

Because they border the red, these rays are called "infra-red light." The infra-red region includes waves of all lengths from the longest visible waves to the shortest electric waves which can be produced by special radio equipment. Experiment has shown the infra-red rays near the visible region to be identical with the heat rays one feels when one stands in front of a fire.

Beyond the blue end of the visible spectrum there is another region of powerful invisible rays. These rays were first noted because of their strong effect on photographic plates. They were named "ultra-violet light" because they lie beyond the violet end of the spectrum. They represent waves of shorter length than the shortest

visible rays, and experiment has shown that as shorter and shorter ultra-violet rays are chosen they begin to take on the properties of x-rays, until, if one chooses wave lengths short enough, one finds that the rays are actually identical with ordinary x-rays.

Thus the spectrum of visible light which Newton investigated has been demonstrated to be but a small portion of a much larger spectrum of powerful invisible rays which, though we are ordinarily insensible to them, are constantly about us controlling our lives.

The invisible ultra-violet rays are very active chemically. Reference has already been made to their marked effect on photographic plates. They have been proved to be the rays in sunlight responsible for the prevention of rickets. They are also respon-

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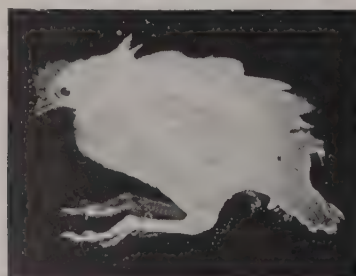
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The chicken at the left shows a vitamin D deficiency, while the one at the right is normal.



sible for "sunburn" and for the tanning of our skins on constant exposure to sunlight.

**THE HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES** of sunlight are apparently due, for the most part, to the invisible ultra-violet. These rays also have powerful killing action for disease germs and other micro-organisms. In fact, the multiplicity of their effects is the very thing which made it difficult for the earlier workers with ultra-violet to obtain desirable actions without undesirable ones.

This situation was cleared up and a definite line of procedure was established by the development of "The Quantum Theory in Biology" by Messrs. Schneider and Sperti at Cincinnati. The theory states, in brief, that effects due to the rays should begin abruptly at critical points in the wave spectrum and should continue for shorter wave lengths.

How this theory established a practical method of procedure may be illustrated by the action of ultra-violet light in forming vitamin D. The fact that vitamin D is formed in many food products by exposure to ultra-violet has been proved. Prolonged exposure to ultra-violet rays brings about destruction of the vitamin D after it is formed, however. Even using the pure materials from which vitamin D is "activated," ordinary ultra-violet light is only able to produce about ten per cent vitamin D, because of the fact that the vitamin is destroyed as it is formed.

**Correct Wave Lengths for Forming Vitamins:** Various scientists had the idea that some of the ultra-violet rays might be responsible for formation of the vitamin and others might be responsible for its destruction; but trying different rays at random led them to no satisfactory conclusions.

"The Quantum Theory in Biology," however, indicates that formation of the vitamin should begin abruptly at a critical wave length and destruction should begin, also abruptly, at some other critical wave length. If one determines these critical wave lengths, one may then ray the materials with waves longer than the critical one for destruction of the vitamin, and one should obtain, according to the theory, vitamin formation without destruction.

These critical wave lengths have been determined, and vitamin D has been made in commercial quantities for some time by using only the rays of longer length than the critical destructive wave length. Furthermore, particular special rays employed may be used in the treatment of milk and other foods without the slightest change in taste, odor, or color.

**NOT ONLY HAS** this selection of special rays great importance in the uses of the invisible light waves for health purposes, but it also has important applications to certain commercial enterprises. The selected rays may be used, for example, in hastening the growth of hothouse flowers. The truck gardener should find them valuable in forcing products out of season. The poultryman will be able to grow larger and healthier chickens at very small cost. These are but a few of the potential uses.

One might go on almost indefinitely with examples, so wide are the applications of these new light treatment processes. Enough has been said, however, to indicate the possibilities, and to show the simplicity of the methods by which the results are obtained. Ultra-violet rays have been dwelt upon because they are so much used at the present time. The action of all rays is just as complicated, however, and their application is replete with just as many difficulties when ordinary methods of utilizing them are employed. With the quantum theory as a basis, a simple, definite procedure is established

for working with any of these rays. Desired results are obtained quickly and efficiently, while undesired ones are eliminated.

### Sulphur for Hens

In the 1930 Year Book of Agriculture there was the following brief statement concerning the feeding of sulphur compounds to delay their molting time:

Valuable results have come from experiments made to delay the molting time of laying hens by feeding them sulphur which is an important constituent of hens' feathers. It was believed that giving proper quantities of a suitable sulphur compound might either delay the molt or cause it to have less effect on egg production at the season when eggs are high in price. It was discovered that a mixture of certain inorganic sulphur compounds increases the annual egg production of both pullets and laying hens. White leghorns given the sulphur mixture produced from 12 to 21 per cent more eggs in a year, than other white leghorns not given the mixture.

Reports from the Department last year, were that results from the first 3 experiments were very encouraging, but that in more recent ones, no appreciable increase in egg production was obtained. In a letter from Harry W. Titus, biological chemist in the Bureau of Animal Nutrition, dated Mar. 25, he brings the record up to date, in the following report:

The results of the experiment which was completed last fall are of the same nature as those of the two preceding experiments, i. e., the hens receiving the various sulphur compounds and mixtures of sulphur compounds failed to lay any more eggs than

those not receiving these compounds. Thus, up to date, we have completed three experiments in which we observed a difference in egg production of from 12 to 20 per cent in favor of the pens receiving sulphur compounds, and three experiments in which we failed to observe any difference.

In connection with some other work which we have under way, we are making some

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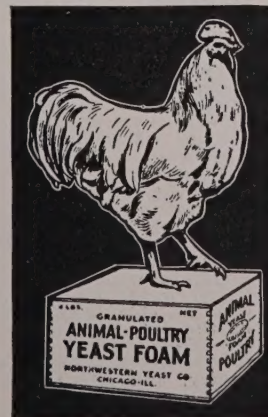
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### Adulterations and Misbrandings

The following judgments are included in the March reports of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

**Independent Manufacturing Co.,** Philadelphia, Pa., was alleged to have shipped from Penn. into Md., 30 bags of beef scrap and bone that were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 55 per cent Beef Scrap & Bone Protein 55 per cent. The shipper having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was ordered and the product was released on the payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200 conditioned in part that it be relabeled so as to conform with the requirements of the food and drugs act.

**The Milam-Morgan Co.,** New Orleans, La., was alleged to have made various shipments on or about June 30th, July 31st, August 11th, August 18th, October 27th, 1928 from La. into Fla., that were adulterated and misbranded. It was alleged that the article was adulterated for the reason that undeclared ingredients namely, cottonseed hulls, rice hulls, peanut hulls, ground grain sorghum, brewers' dried grains or ground kafir corn as the case might be, had been mixed and packed with the article, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, differing in the different kinds of feeds that were shipped. A plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$250 and costs.

**The Rome Oil Mill,** Rome, Ga., was alleged to have shipped 300 sacks of cotton seed meal from Ga. into Tenn., which were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Etowah Brand Cottonseed Meal, Manufactured by Rome Oil Mill, Rome, Ga., Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 7 per cent Crude Protein 36 per cent." It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 in that it was deficient in protein and ammonia. No claimant having appeared and the shipper having agreed that judgment of condemnation and forfeiture be entered, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the U. S. Marshal.

**Rodney Milling Co.,** Kansas City, Mo., was alleged to have shipped 400 sacks of Jersey gray shorts from Mo. into Kan., that were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part "Jersey Gray Shorts and Screenings Mfg'd by Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. Ingredients: Wheat Gray Shorts and not over 3 per cent Wheat Screenings." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the name "Jersey Gray Shorts" was false and misleading and the Rodney Milling Co., having claimed the property consented to the entry of judgment and agreed to recondition and relabel this shipment. It was therefore released on the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000 and the payment of costs of the proceedings.

**Cairo Meal & Cake Co.,** Cairo, Ill., was alleged to have shipped 300 sacks of cottonseed cake from Ill. into Mo., that were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43 per cent Cottonseed Meal." Misbranding was alleged in that the protein content was less than 43 per cent. John Jackson of Plattsburg, Mo., appeared as claimant and consented to the entering of judgment for condemnation and forfeiture. The decree was entered and the product was ordered released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500 conditioned in part that the shipment would not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of the food and drugs act.

**Southern Cotton Oil Co.,** Newport, Ark., was alleged to have shipped 160 sacks of cotton seed meal from Ark. into Mo., that were misbranded in violation of the food and drug act. The article was labeled in part: "Chickasha Prime Cottonseed Cake or Meal, Guaranteed Analysis, Protein Not Less than 43 per cent." It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded and that the statement to the effect that the protein content was not less than 43 per cent was false and misleading. The shipper appeared as claimant and admitted the allegations of the libel and consented that judgment be entered for condemnation. The court ordered that the shipment be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500 conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of in violation of the food and drugs act.

**Bl-Products Feed Co.,** of Chicago, was alleged to have shipped 2,200 sacks of tankage in part from Chicago and in part from Cedar Rapids, Ia., into Kansas, that were adulterated and misbranded. Adulteration was alleged in that foreign matter consisting of glass, sand, coffee grounds and carbonates in portions thereof, and glass and sand in the remainder, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was also alleged for the reason that the sacks bore no label showing the net weight of the product. Different claimants appeared for different quantities of this shipment and these were released upon the execution of bonds conditioned in part that the product be relabeled to show the true contents.

### Would License the Portables

A bill has been filed with the Iowa Senate providing for the licensing of the portable grinding outfits. This bill reads as follows:

**Title.**—An act to provide for the licensing of persons operating for hire portable food or feed mills, oat hullers, or grinders, and providing penalties for operating without a license.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa:

**Section 1.** No person shall operate for hire or for compensation of any kind any portable food or feed grinder, oat huller, or mill in any county in this state without first having obtained from the auditor of said county a license to operate same in said county. The fee for such license shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each such food or feed grinder, oat huller, or mill, and the license shall expire one year from date of the issuance thereof.

**Sec. 2.** Any person violating any of the provisions of section one (1) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay into the county treasury the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

### Poultry in California

[Continued from page 447.]

Throughout 1930 the industry has been in the trough of a depression. As a result, it is to be expected that many producers will either be forced out of business or will curtail their production so that a year or two hence prices will again rise.

The fact that California poultrymen can market high-quality eggs at the season of the year when the nation's total production of eggs is lowest has been one of the outstanding reasons for the increase in production which has occurred in California in the past decade. Since the climate of parts of the state is especially favorable for fall and winter egg production, poultrymen have been able to overcome the handicap of the great distance from eastern markets. However, increasing numbers of poultrymen situated where the climate is less favorable are learning how to handle their flocks so as to produce high-quality eggs in the season when the supply is low and the price high.

### Sulphur for Hens

[Continued from page 449.]

additional observations on the possible value of sulphur compounds. This work indicates that in the case of a complex diet containing milk and meat products, the addition of sulphur compounds is probably of little value, whereas in the case of a simpler diet containing only grain products it may be of some real value.

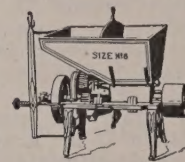
However, it should be pointed out that the sulphur content of the several grains varies widely, depending upon where they were raised and whether or not they were raised under irrigation. Keeping this in mind, it is conceivable that one might compound, at different times, diets which would be deficient in sulphur compounds. This then, as we now see it, would be the only argument for adding sulphur compounds to chicken feeds. Furthermore, we are inclined to believe that it is unnecessary, and might be even objectionable, to add more than one-half of one per cent.

**Grain Belt Mills Co.,** St. Joseph, Mo., was alleged to have shipped 40 bags of ground oat groats from Mo. into Kan. that were adulterated in violation of the act, this adulteration consisting in the mixing of foreign matter which had been substituted in part for the product shown by the labels. No claimant having appeared, the court ordered that the product be relabeled and sold by the U. S. Marshal.

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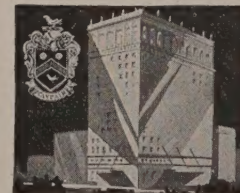
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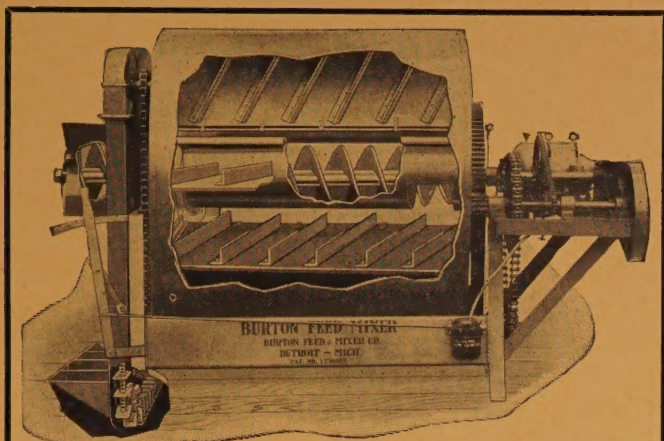
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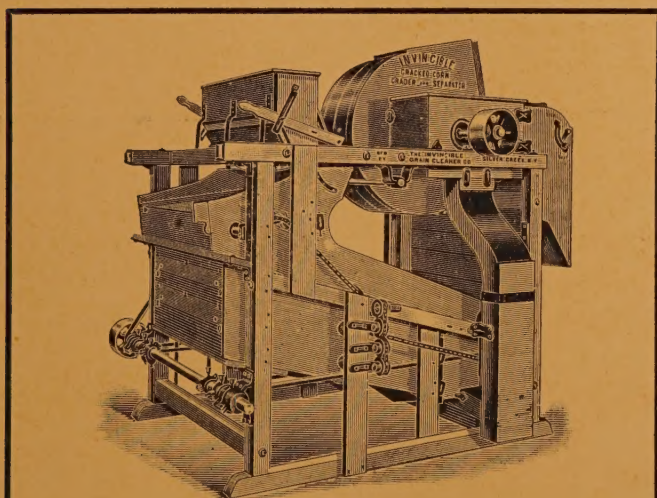


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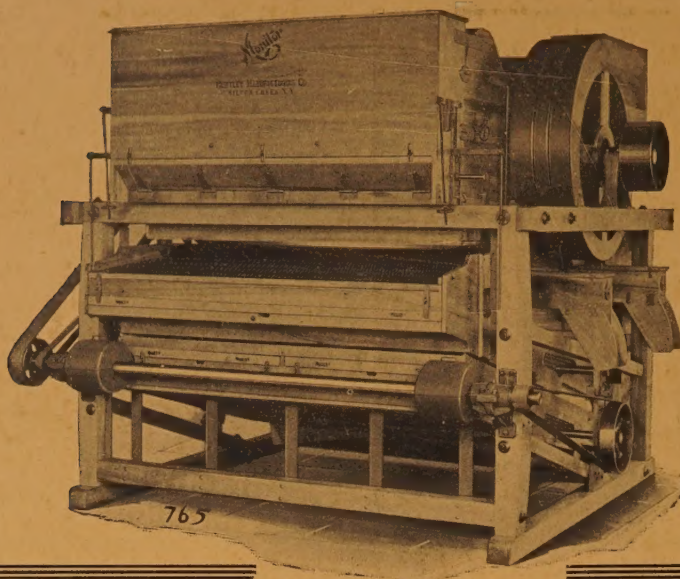


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